

THE DRAGOON BARRACKS
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

by
Sally Johnson Ketcham

Furnishing Plan

November, 1978
Omaha, Nebraska

"As I look back over the first week of horsemanship, when I was trying to learn the secrets of posting, there is a memory of blinding dust, dry and oppressive, the smell of sweating horses, and the feel of sliding stirrups and a saddle that was never quite where I happened to be sitting at the time; and that hopeless feeling in the pit of my stomach, when my horse broke into a trot for the first time...

"There is a memory, too, of the Cavalry camp, when all was quiet...Moonlight streaming in through the open tent flaps, and taps echoing back into the hills, soft and plaintive, like a dance orchestra playing good-night...."

(Reminiscences of a trooper in M. J. Beisch's "The Historic Presidio of Monterey," The Retired Officer Magazine (April, 1978).)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE . . .	1
Organization of the Dragoons	1
Establishment of Fort Scott	4
Expeditions of 1844 and 1845	5
Recruitment of Dragoons	7
Garrison Life	10
Outbreak of the Mexican War	20
The Peacetime Army	24
EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS	27
Types of Barracks	27
Inspection of Fort Scott Barracks	28
Surviving QMD Furniture	30
Squad Room Furnishings	32
The Sergeants' Room	42
The Mess Room	43
The Kitchen	45
Storage Area	48
Laundresses' Quarters	49
RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS	52
The Squad Room	52
The Sergeants' Room	57
The Hallway	59
The Second Squad Room	61
The Mess Hall	61
The Kitchen	62
The Laundry Room	65
Laundresses' Quarters	67
The Storage Area	70
Laundress Quarters	70
General Comments	70
Estimates	72
Floor Plans and Elevations	74
INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION	96
APPENDICES	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

PART I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

On March 2, 1833, the United States Regiment of Dragoons was organized by an Act of Congress. Forming a separate branch of service, this was the first unit of permanent cavalry trained to fight both on foot and horseback in the Army. By June, 1834, appointments to the new regiment were complete, and the following officers were listed on the returns:

	Col. Henry Dodge
Lt. Col.	Stephen W. Kearny
	Maj. Richard B. Mason
	Capt. Clifton Wharton
	E. V. Sumner
	Eustace Trenor
	David Hunter
	Lemuel Ford
	Nathan Boone
	J. B. Browne
	Jesse Bean
	Matthew Duncan
	David Perkins
1st Lt.	P. St. George Cooke
	S. W. Moore
	A. Van Buren
	J. F. Iazard
	Jefferson Davis
	L. P. Lupton
	Thomas Swords
	T. B. Wheelock
	J. W. Hamilton (Adjutant)
	B. D. Moore
	C. F. M. Noland
2nd Lt.	James Allen
	T. J. Holmes
	J. H. K. Burgwin
	J. S. Van Derveer
	J. W. Shaumburg

Enoch Steen
J. L. Watson
B. A. Terrett
Bvt. 2nd Lt. William Eustis
G. W. McClure
L. B. Northrop
G. P. Kingsbury
J. M. Bowman
Asbury Ury
A. G. Edwards
T. J. McKean

Although headquarters were established at Jefferson Barracks, the first five companies organized in 1833 under Colonel Dodge² were sent to winter in the vicinity of Fort Gibson until the following spring. From Gibson the regiment was sent on the "Pawnee Expedition," a disastrous march that resulted in one-fourth of the officers and men dying from fevers. Poor diet contributed to the sufferings of the men, who subsisted on meat alone when supplies gave out. The dragoons remained on the frontier, however, and throughout the summer of 1835 all the companies were kept busy exploring the relatively unknown western territories. Their operations brought a letter of commendation from

1. Theo. F. Rodenbough and William L. Haskin (Eds.), The Army of the United States (New York, 1896) 153-156.
2. Henry Dodge rose to lieutenant colonel in the Missouri Volunteers and colonel in the Michigan Mounted Volunteers. In 1832 he became a major in the Mounted Rangers and then Colonel of the 1st Dragoons in 1833. He resigned July 4, 1836, and died in 1867. Francis B. Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, I (Washington, 1903) 376.

Gen. E. P. Gaines³, the West Department Commander. Leavenworth, Gibson, and Des Moines were established as dragoon posts, and the troops were kept occupied scouting, building wagon roads and constructing bridges. In 1836, Colonel Dodge resigned to become Governor of Wisconsin and was replaced by Colonel Kearny.⁴

When General Gaines inspected the First Regiment of Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, he reported them to be "in a state of police and discipline reflecting the highest credit on Colonel Kearny--the exemplary commandant,--his captains and other officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose high health and vigilance, with the excellent condition of the horses, affords conclusive evidence of their talents, industry and steady habits."⁵ The dragoons felt that they were special, and they made a proud appearance on the parade ground. Colors were designated for the horses of each company: A and K were black; B, F and H were sorrel; C, D, E and I were bay;

3. Edmund Pendleton Gaines joined the Army as an ensign in 1799. He fought gallantly during the War of 1812, during which he rose to the rank of Brevet Major General. He received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for his conduct during the Battle at Fort Erie. He died in 1849. Ibid., 442.
4. Stephen Watts Kearny joined the Army as a 1st lieutenant in 1812. He rose in rank but remained with the Infantry until 1829. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Dragoons in 1833 and rose to Brigadier General. He was brevetted Major General for gallantry during the Mexican War and died in 1848. Ibid., 586.
5. Rodenbough, 153-156.

and G had iron gray. The dragoons' reputation was so well-deserved that on May 23, 1836, Congress authorized a second regiment.

The last years of the 1830's were periods of unrest on the frontier, particularly between the Osage Indians and the settlers who were pushing onto their grounds. On one occasion Colonel Kearny made a forced march with 200 dragoons into the midst of the Osage. The sudden appearance of the troops effectively quelched the trouble.⁶

In 1840, Headquarters and companies E, F, H, I and K were stationed at Leavenworth; C, D and G were at Fort Gibson; A was alone at Fort Wayne, and B was at Fort Crawford. In April, 1942, Colonel Kearny ordered his command from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson and then made a forced march of 57 miles to Fort Wayne in one day to prevent trouble with the Cherokee. It had been determined previously, however, that Fort Wayne was to be abandoned, and the following month Companies A and C, under Captain Moore,⁷ began construction of a new post near the Marmaton River, Fort Scott.

6. Ibid.

7. Benjamin D. Moore entered the service as a Midshipman, U. S. N. in 1829. He resigned to become a 1st lieutenant in the Mounted Rangers in 1832. He became a 1st lieutenant in the Dragoons in 1833 and rose to captain in 1837. He was killed December 6, 1846, in the battle of San Pasqual, California. Heitman, 721.

In the 1840's Headquarters fluctuated between St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth: Companies C, F, G and K were at Leavenworth; A was at Fort Scott; B was at Fort Atkinson; D stationed at Camp Boone (near Beatties Prairie); E and H were in camp near Evansville, Arkansas, and I was at Fort Des Moines.⁸ To prove their maneuverability and value on the western plains, the Dragoons were sent on exploratory expeditions in 1844 and 1845. The latter expedition involved four companies of Dragoons stationed at Fort Leavenworth and one at Fort Scott. Colonel Kearny, Chief of the 3rd Military Department, commanded the regiment, which had six days only to prepare for the trip. The long march ended at South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, where Colonel Kearny announced that the command had reached "the extreme western limit contemplated in his instructions." He congratulated his officers and men on their accomplishment, saying they were the first United States troops ever mustered on the Pacific side of the continent and the first time the Headquarters of the 3rd Military Department had ever been on the extreme summit of the Rocky Mountains.⁹ Upon their return, Colonel Kearny took pride in the fact that his men had marched 2,200 miles in 99 days. There was no doubt that the length of the march, the rapidity of the

8. Rodenbough, 156-159.

9. Lt. J. Henry Carleton, The Prairie Logbooks, 1844-1845 (Chicago, 1943) 157 and 259.

movement and the unimportant (sic) sacrifices made," the expedition was wholly unprecedented; and it was with pride and pleasure that the Colonel ascribed the result to the "habitual good conduct, efficiency, and attention to duty on the part of the officers and soldiers of his command.¹⁰

In recognition of his achievements, Colonel Kearny was promoted Brigadier General and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Colonel Mason.¹¹ Major Wharton¹² and Captain Trenor¹³ advanced also.

In 1844, the total American army was 8573 men strong, scattered at 52 posts. The First Regiment of Dragoons numbered about 623 men and was stationed in the West.¹⁴

10. Rodenbough, 156.

11. Richard Barnes Mason joined the infantry in 1817 as a 2nd lieutenant and rose in rank until 1833, when he was transferred as a major to the 1st Dragoons. He became a lieutenant colonel in 1836 and colonel in 1846. For meritorious conduct he was brevetted Brigadier General in 1848, and he died in 1850. Heitman, 695.

12. Clifton Wharton joined the light artillery in 1818 as a 2nd lieutenant and remained with the artillery until 1826, when he was transferred to the 6th Infantry. He was assistant quartermaster from 1826 to 1830. He was transferred as captain to the 1st Dragoons in 1833 and rose to lieutenant colonel in 1846. He died in 1848. Ibid., 1022.

13. Eustace Trenor graduated from the Military Academy 23rd in his class. He joined the infantry in 1822 as 2nd lieutenant and became a captain in the 1st Dragoons in 1833. He rose to a major in 1846 and died the following year. Ibid., 970.

14. Carleton, 283.

Theoretically dragoons were trained to fight both on foot and horseback under cavalry tactics. They were armed with a musketoon or carbine, a horse pistol and a sabre. Each of the ten companies had a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant. Among the enlisted men there were four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier-and-blacksmith and fifty privates. Although the infantry had twenty-piece bands, the dragoons and riflemen did not have this luxury.¹⁵

When a company fell below 27 privates, recruitment of replacements began. As many as three-fourths of the men who sought to enlist were rejected for medical reasons. Varicose veins were one reason for rejection, along with build (the average weight of American and foreign-born troops in 1855 was a little less than 150 pounds), goitre, habitual drunkenness, loss of teeth, deafness, stammering, and old injuries.¹⁶ A large portion of the enlisted were foreign-born, who had come to this country and were unable to obtain work. Unfortunate indeed was the sergeant, who found himself with a polygot of languages and was unable to communicate with his eager but noncomprehending recruits.

15. Percival G. Lowe, Five Years a Dragoon ('49 to '54) (Norman, 1965) xiii-xiv.

16. Carleton, xii.

Men joined the Army for many reasons; but civilians, except during wartime, tended to look down upon the soldiers of the Nineteenth Century, whom they regarded as lazy and unambitious. Settlers living on the frontier, however, had a different view and recognized their importance to their own safety. Supplying Army posts with hay and corn for the horses proved lucrative to many trying to eke out a living on the edge of settlement. Some reasons for enlisting were recounted by Milton Jamieson, who wrote of the conversations of some of his fellow soldiers during the Mexican War:

...'I came to Mexico for glory, but I got enought to last me all my life before I got half way here.' Another, 'I came to make political capital for myself--but I would not undergo the same hardships that I have in this way, if it would make me king of the world.' Another, 'I was courtin' a gal, and she went to meetin' one night with a fellow I didn't like, and it made me mad, and I went next mornin' and volunteered for Mexico; but, I got d--n sorry of it in less than a week.' Another, 'I popped the question and was rejected, and to make the girl feel bad, I thought I'd volunteer for Mexico; but she didn't feel bad long, for she married about a week afterwards.' Another, 'I thought that if I would volunteer, it would make me popular with the girls, and in the excitement of our return, I expected to find a fair one and marry her, but never thought for a moment that I might die while absent.' And so they went, each giving his reasons for the volunteering, until they all got through, except one old chap, who was laying down on the stone pavement by the fire, wrapped up in his

blanket, and whom we all supposed was asleep. But when they had finished, he raised up and said, 'I'll be d---d if I came to Mexico for any such trifling reasons as them.' 'Well, what did you come out for, Jake?' we all exclaimed. 'Why, to get clear of my wife Sally. I thought that I would have some independence for a little time in my life; but, I'll be blown if I wouldn't rather be under old Sal's roof to-night than in the best house 'Uncle Sam's' got anywhere.'¹⁷

Once accepted, a recruit was given his uniform, properly entered on the rolls, and sent to join his company. Augustus Meyers pointed out that soldiers, after serving together for a few months, became a large family. They knew each other's good points, failings and weaknesses. Factions tended to develop within a company. One party, the larger, contained the men who kept themselves clean and took some pride in soldiering. The other was quarrellsome, slovenly and disorderly. Because the latter was outnumbered, it rarely created much trouble in quarters; for the first contingent was ready to take the law into its own hands if necessary. This was especially true in cases of petty thievery, since the barracks provided no areas in which personal possessions could be locked.¹⁸

17. Milton Jamieson, Journal and Notes of a Campaign in Mexico (Cincinnati, 1849) 73.

18. Augustus Meyers, Ten Years in the Ranks U. S. Army (Boston and New York, 1929) 43.

The demarkation between officers and men was sharp, and an enlisted man who dared to overstep himself was sure to stand court martial for familiarity and disrespect. Jamieson described one colonel in his regiment as "large, robust and finely featured. He was a little over forty years and a strict disciplinarian, having graduated from West Point." Despite distinguished service in the battles of Palo Alto, Rasaca de la Palma and Monterey, the colonel remained "morose in disposition" and was very quick tempered. Any who approached him with familiarity was "sure to meet with an insult".¹⁹ With the exception of those who rose in grade during the War of 1812, the officers generally were graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. Surprisingly, the enlisted men resented officers from civilian life and respected the young officers from the Military Academy, "who understood their business".²⁰

A soldier's life in garrison was a round of inspections, reviews, guard duty and, at smaller posts, shoeing horses, cutting wood, cleaning camp grounds and repairing chimneys.²¹

19. Jamieson, 35.

20. Meyers, 44.

21. Carleton, xi.

The soldiers at Fort Scott spent a large part of their time constructing the buildings that composed the fort. Felling trees, hauling logs, working at the saw mill (when it was operational), and herding the horses and cattle were interspersed with planting and harvesting the gardens that made the government issue rations palatable. Each soldier took his turn as company cook, good or bad; and it was a rare soldier who did not spend at least some time in the guardhouse for infraction of the rules.

The routine at Fort Leavenworth in 1850 for the dragoons was as follows: sleep broken by reveille at day-break; stable call fifteen minutes later; sick call at 7:10; breakfast call at 7:30; fatigue call, guard mounting and orderly call after breakfast; dinner call at 12:00 noon; fatigue call again an hour later; stable call at 1:30; retreat at sunset; tattoo at 9:00, except for the sentinels.²²

Life for recruits was a round of drill and trial and error. Some had difficulty adjusting to the strict discipline; others virtually had to learn a new language and become familiar with the customs of a country they had adopted only recently. Seasoned troopers enjoyed the discomfiture of the new arrivals and off duty collected around the parade ground to watch the noncommissioned officers

22. Carleton, xi.

attempt to instill drill in the new men. An instructor, who momentarily let his attention wander, might find the following happening:

At the command, 'By the right flank, right face, forward march,' one-half of the squad misunderstanding the command, would face to the left, and march on until brought up against a fence or other obstruction. At the same time the other half marched with the instructor at their flank in the opposite direction, until he commanded, 'Halt, front face,' and discovered the missing half on the other side of the parade ground 'marking time,' and waiting for a command.²³

The use of enlisted men on work details had its drawbacks. An officer, observing the marksmanship of the men, commented:

At all events, if I were at the head of the war dept, the army should be ordered to do less work, and more shooting--if only at a target. For most of the recruits being foreigners, who never handled a gun before enlisting into the United States service, could not hit a man at the distance of thirty yards, in a dozen trials.²⁴

From the best and more experienced men, the non-commissioned officers were chosen. These were men the officers felt could be relied on to act responsibly and to be able to handle the polygot group under their command. Literacy often was a factor, for a noncommissioned officer who could read and fill out forms was an asset. Percival Lowe, who became a sergeant, prided himself on the fact

23. Meyers, 46.

24. Rodney Glisan, Journal of Army Life (San Francisco, 1874) 54-55.

that he could call the roll at "tattoo" without a list or lantern. His description of a fellow noncommissioned officer was that he was "a fine horseman, an excellent shot, a superior drill and all-around athlete," who would attract attention anywhere.²⁵ Usually a certain resentment from the more unruly members of the company had to be overcome before a sergeant or corporal was well established. The ruffians of a company were misfits from civilian life, who joined the army to escape unpleasantness of one kind or another at home or perhaps were too lazy to find employment. This small core of men could make it unpleasant for the rest, and occasionally ill-feeling resulted in murder. One such murderer barely escaped being mobbed by the dragoons in his company.²⁶

Lowe observed that men might be disciplined in garrison, but it was in the field, on the march, and in bivouac, where they were exposed to the storms, cold and heat, that the "thorough dragoon was made." Hardships had to be borne cheerfully and a comradeship was born. A first year man was "not worth half as much as in after years." The latter observation, he felt, applied even to troops where three-fourths of the men were old soldiers who had

25. Lowe, 98-99.

26. Ibid., 117.

served more than one year.²⁷ The dragoons were more fortunate than their fellow infantrymen, who spent more time confined to the posts and routine duties. Summer expeditions provided relief from boredom at least. Yet, the end of the trip and the first sight of the flag flying over the post, brought a welcome response. Carleton described the return of the dragoons to Fort Leavenworth:

Two days more of steady marching brought us back to our post. We were met by the Band, and the whole column entered the square from the North-west sally-port, and wheeled into line upon the exact spot where, forty-one days before, it had taken up its march for the prairies. Like a ship's coming home from sea, the first fifteen minutes were nothing but shaking of hands and how-d'-doing, right and left. Everybody glad--everybody smiling--all happy....I hold that such are among the really happiest moments that one ever experiences.

This had been, on the whole, an extremely pleasant campaign....In all the fatigues attending such labors, cheerfulness and alacrity have invariably characterized the movements of the men. They performed every duty with a promptness, and a good will, which was remarked with the most complimentary satisfaction by every officer of the command, from the highest down.²⁸

There was little to relieve the tedium of life at a frontier post in the 1840's and 1850's. When a man obtained a few days' leave, he usually sought the nearest town of any

27. Ibid., 98-99.

28. Carleton, 149.

size for relaxation. Normally, time passed very slowly when the men were not on duty. A dreary picture of the lack of constructive amusements and entertainments is painted in one report from Fort Laramie in 1858:

...The same holds good as to the other duties of the soldier. Drill is also another effort to keep the falx in the plane of certain directions and to produce pantographic results with bodies, limbs, and muskets or other weapons. Police duty is a daily funeral procession around the garrison with twig brushes instead of cypress boughs for the mourners.

And so with the individual action of the soldier, when left to himself, after the various processes above have been duly gone through with. Little temptation does he seem to feel to do aught but vegetate in his bunk, with some occasional spasmodic effort at foot-ball or other game--possibly to hunt or fish a little; when, perhaps, there is additional inducement in the shape of a cask in the bushes somewhere near his garrison, whereby, he superadds to any other bad physical and mental influences those derived from the depression attendant upon alcoholic²⁹ stimulants most villainously adulterated.

Almost every regiment had its library, consisting of a few books and magazines. These were available to the men, but officers and their families also took advantage of the reading materials. Lowe spoke of his major, who suggested his company be assessed to purchase "Harper's Classical and Family Libraries". The libraries came with

29. Richard H. Coolidge, Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States... (Washington, 1860) 52.

a pair of bookcases, with hinges closing the edges on one side. The cases could be locked at the edges when being moved, and the books were uniform. The major, who proposed the library donated \$25.00, and the money the men volunteered was withheld from their pay.³⁰ Usually, a man from the company or regiment was in charge of checking out the books. When the library was kept in the Adjutant's Office, this usually was the orderly sergeant.

Mail in the 1850's arrived by an expressman every two weeks. Exiled from all contacts with home, friends and the world outside, the mail carrier was awaited with much anxiety. Many soldiers, who were illiterate themselves or had illiterate families at home, received letters only rarely.³¹

It was not until 1838 that the War Department employed Chaplains at some but not all military posts. Chaplains received \$40 a month and were provided quarters, rations and fuel. They also were expected to teach the children at the post.³² Prior to this, responsible noncommissioned officers or even privates were selected to conduct the schools. The latter was considered a rather thankless task, although the teacher was entitled to extra rations of whiskey.³²

30. Lowe, 98-99.

31. Glison, 72.

32. Sally A. Johnson, "The Sixth's Elysian Fields: Fort Atkinson on the Council Bluffs," Nebraska History (March, 1959) 22.

Few of the school masters thus selected were able to teach their pupils more than basic reading, writing and arithmetic. The children of officers continued their education in the East, but the formal education of soldiers' children ended early.

The ministers, who were willing to devote their lives to the hardships of frontier life, were respected by the enlisted men. One chaplain was so brave under fire during the Mexican War that it was proposed that he be made a "Brevet Bishop" by the men.³³ Services were simple as this one described:

A table was placed under the porch of the commanding officer's quarters, which served as a desk. The men were paraded in masses in the courtyard, the officers standing near the chaplain. After reading the service he preached a good sound, though unornamented sermon on the necessity of religion; it was a continuation of his discourse of last Sunday.³⁴

Chaplains seldom were around, however, when death overcame soldiers on the march. When a dragoon died, he was wrapped in his blankets and carried on the shoulders of his friends to the grave. The entourage was preceded by an escort and followed by the dismounted squadrons. The horse of the deceased dragoon was led along with the saddle

33. Emma Jerome Blackwood, To Mexico with Scott, Letters of Captain E. Kirby Smith to his Wife (Cambridge, 1917) 214

34. Ibid., 146.

empty and the arms hanging down. The squadrons formed three sides of a square about the grave, a few appropriate remarks or prayers were given, the men mounted, the salute was fired, and the men rode off, leaving a few to fill the lonely grame on the prairie.³⁵

In garrison the men worked hard during the spring, summer and fall. When the snows were melted and the ground firm again, the men renewed their drills in preparation for summer expeditions. Gardens had to be plowed and planted; building delayed by the winter weather was commenced. Summer, particularly for dragoons, was a time of marching. Details were sent to explore the western regions as well as to pacify potentially ^hpostile Indian tribes. Throughout the Forties, the dragoons constantly were out. Their return home at the end of the season was welcomed; and old friendships resumed. A familiar routine of harvesting the gardens and cutting wood for the fireplaces and stoves, as well as the sawmill, was begun. Winter closed in, and equipment was refurbished and interior work on quarters and buildings completed.

Effort was made to relieve the monotony of routine. Holidays were special occasions. The Fourth of July was

35. Carleton, 23 and 56-57.

always a day of relaxation of rules. The firing of the cannon signaled the auspicious day; there generally was an oration from the Commanding Officer; and many a guard-house was filled the next day with those whose celebration of the birth of our country had gotten out of hand.³⁶ For Christmas dinner, the men in a company pooled some of their pay to send away for delicacies otherwise unavailable, even at the Sutler's Store. Myers contributed to a dinner that included "hams, tongues, sardines, pickles, preserves, lemons, etc., not forgetting a few dozen bottles of American champagne, which had been carefully packed with sawdust into barrels both for safety and concealment."³⁷ His company sent to St. Paul for stone china (ironstone) dishes, and the mess room was decorated for the celebration. Candles around the walls provided additional light. In 1851, at Fort Arbuckle, the officers had an abundance of game--bear, buffalo, tongue, prairie hen or grouse, venison, wild turkey, duck, goose, quail and pigeon--for their Christmas dinner; and the men usually shared some of this game, at least at the holidays.³⁸ There were few presents for the

36. At Fort Scott the number in arrest in July, 1843, rose from 7 in May to 24. There was one deserter also.

37. Myers, 167-168.

38. Glisan, 64.

majority of the men, who seldom had relatives or friends to remember them. A package from home for a regular was a rarity. To compensate, the men pushed aside the tables, after the meal, and with the assistance of the post's musicians had a dance. Laundresses and wives of the non-commissioned officers and men provided partners for the dancing.

When age began to catch up with a soldier, he found the rugged life of soldiering too much. Prior to the Civil War, however, there was little provision made for an aging soldier. Those who had become noncommissioned officers and married, sometimes had the foresight to save their money and acquire a few land warrants. After their discharge, they had an opportunity to become prosperous and even prominent in civilian life.³⁹ In the 1850's, the government began to collect twelve and one-half cents per month from each soldier to support the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C. Disabled and aging soldiers were encouraged to make application for the Home rather than to shift for themselves in frontier towns.⁴⁰

To the officers and men of the Dragoons, the outbreak of the war with Mexico was a relief from the tedium

39. Lowe, 78-79.

40. Ibid., 122.

of post life. Trained in the art of war, they were eager to test their mettle. It came soon enough. Preparations for the invasion of Mexican territory at several points began. General Kearny was placed in command of the "Army of the West," which consisted of Companies B, C, G, I and K of the 1st Dragoons, two companies of Artillery, two of Infantry and nine companies of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. The latter were independent under the command of Col. A. W. Doniphan. General Kearny chose the Quartermaster at Fort Scott, Capt. Thomas Swords,⁴¹ to be his Quartermaster for the expedition. The immediate objective of this army was to capture Santa Fe and then push on into Upper California. Kearny's advance met only token resistance and soon occupied Las Vegas and Santa Fe without conflict.

Leaving Doniphan in Santa Fe, Kearny took up the march to California on September 26, 1846. By early December, Kearny had almost reached San Diego. On December 6, his command met and defeated a body of Mexican soldiers under Gen. Andres Pico at San Pasqual, about 40 miles from

41. Thomas Swords graduated 23rd in the Class of 1825 from the Military Academy. He joined the 4th Infantry as a bvt. lieutenant in 1829. He joined the 1st Dragoons in 1833, rose to captain, and became quartermaster in 1838. He retired in 1869 as Brevet Brigadier General and Major General for service during the Civil War. He died in 1886. Officers' Quarters 1 is furnished to his occupancy. Heitman, 941.

San Diego. Kearny had 300 men, composed of Volunteers and Companies B and C of the 1st Dragoons. In the action, the Dragoons lost three officers, Capt. Benjamin Moore, who had arrived at Fort Scott with the first contingent of Dragoons and commanded until October, 1842, Capt. Abraham Johnston,⁴² a close friend of Swords and frequent visitor to Fort Scott, and Lt. Thomas C. Hammand,⁴³ who was assigned to Fort Scott in 1843. Fourteen dragoons were killed and about all the dragoons were wounded, principally with lance thrusts. General Kearny and two other officers also were wounded in the engagement.

The enemy had been charged by Captain Johnston with the advance guard. Captain Moore pursued the retreating Mexicans but the horses were tiring.⁴⁴ Seeing the lagging mounts, the Mexicans turned and charged with lances. Forced back, Moore was killed just before the final retreat. Lieutenant Hammond, two sergeants, two corporals and ten dragoons died also. Captain Johnston had been shot fatally at the commencement of the action. The flagging mules

42. Abraham Robinson Johnston graduated 28th in the 1830 Class at the Military Academy. He joined the 1st Dragoons as bvt. 2nd lieutenant in 1835, rose in grade, and was regimental adjutant in 1846. He became captain the year he died. Heitman, 577.

43. Thomas C. Hammond was 49th in his 1837 Class at West Point. He joined the 2nd Dragoons in 1842 but was transferred to the 1st in 1843. Heitman, 496.

44. Most of the dragoons were mounted on tired mules that had been ridden more than a thousand miles from Santa Fe.

finally caught up with the battle and Kearny routed the enemy; but the price was high. By the end of December, General Kearny, Company C of the Dragoons, and other forces had occupied Los Angeles.⁴⁵

Company A of the 1st Dragoons marched from Texas into northern Mexico, under Gen. John E. Wool. Wool joined General Taylor southwest of Monterrey, and dragoons played an important role in stopping the attack of General Santa Ana at the Battle of Buena Vista. Four former Fort Scott dragoon officers, Capt. William Eustis,⁴⁶ Capt. James Carleton,⁴⁷ 1st Lt. Richard Ewell,⁴⁸ and 2nd Lt. Joseph Whittlesey,⁴⁹ participated in the battle. Lt. John Love,⁵⁰ who kept the

45. Rodenbough, 156-159.

46. William Eustis graduated 37th in 1830 from the Military Academy. He joined the infantry but was transferred to the 1st Dragoons in 1833, made captain in 1845, and resigned in 1849. He died in 1889. Heitman, 409.

47. James H. Carleton joined the 1st Dragoons as 2nd lieutenant in 1839. He became a captain in 1847, rose in grade, and during the Civil War became Brigadier General of Volunteers, with brevets for meritorious service during the Mexican and Civil Wars. He died in 1873. Heitman, 282.

48. Richard Stoddert Ewell was 13th in his West Point Class. He entered the 1st Dragoons in 1840 and became brevet captain in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was a Confederate lieutenant general during the Civil War and died in 1872. Heitman, 410.

49. Joseph Whittlesey ranked 2nd in his West Point class and was appointed to the 2nd Dragoons in 1844. In 1845, he was transferred to the 1st Dragoons. He served as regimental adjutant from 1851 to 1854, when he became a captain. He served with the cavalry during the Civil War, until his resignation in 1863. He died in 1886. Heitman, 1032.

50. John Love was 14th in his class at the Point. He joined the 1st Dragoons in 1841 and was regimental quartermaster from 1849-1850. He resigned in 1853 but served with the Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War. Heitman, 643.

sawmill running at Fort Scott, also was brevetted for his actions at Santa Cruz de Rosales.⁵¹

Dragoons had distinguished themselves well during the war. The war over, headquarters remained at Fort Leavenworth during 1847, but most of the men were away. Companies A and E were with Taylor in Mexico; Company B was reorganized at Jefferson Barracks and sent to Albuquerque. En route the company was attacked by the Comanche Indians at Grand Prairie, Arkansas, and lost five men killed and six wounded. Company F escorted General Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and was present at the battles in and around the city. Companies D and K, as well as F, saw service in Scott's line in Mexico; and it was not until 1848 that the three companies were returned to the United States.⁵² Company F was sent to Fort Scott.⁵³

The next years were not quiet, however, but record keeping was scant. During 1849, the regiment lost four men in Indian skirmishes. In 1850, Brevet Brigadier General Mason, Colonel 1st Dragoons, died at Jefferson Barracks and was succeeded by the Colonel of the Second Dragoons,

51. Erwin N. Thompson, Fort Scott, Kansas, Site Identification & Evaluation (National Park Service, 1967) 57-58.

52. Rodenbough, 156-159.

53. Post Returns, Fort Scott, in the National Archives.

Thomas T. Fauntleroy.⁵⁴

In March, 1854, Lt. J. W. Davidson,⁵⁵ with Company I and 16 men of Company F, surprised a camp of Apache Indians south of Taos. The camp was captured but the Indians escaped. While the troops were plundering the camp, the Indians returned and almost annihilated the command. Fourteen men of Company I and 8 of F were killed: Lieutenant Davidson and 14 men were wounded.

That same year, regimental headquarters were transferred farther west to Fort Union, New Mexico. A few months after the outbreak of the Civil War, the name of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons was changed to that of 1st Regiment of Cavalry, a term that had been in some use as early as the 1840's.

There can be no doubt that the dragoons formed a colorful as well as gallant part of the military history of the early West. Long marches on weary horses contributed to the nation's knowledge of the country, whose

-
54. Thomas T. Fauntleroy became a major in the 2nd Dragoons in 1836 and colonel in the 1st Dragoons in 1850. He resigned in 1861 to become a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and died in 1883. Heitman, 415.
55. John Davidson graduated 27th in his class at West Point. He joined the 1st Dragoons in 1845 and served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant. During the Civil War, he served with the Volunteers and was brevetted many times for gallantry. He retired a Brevet Major General and died in 1881. Heitman, 355-356.

boundaries were ever-widening, and tested new equipment. Seasoned and disciplined dragoons charged into the battles of the Mexican War and helped to win the victories. Brevets went to many dragoon officers, who had served at Fort Scott, for their courageous acts, but the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men were as brave, although today unknown. The story of the dragoons, how they trained and lived in garrison, will be told in the reconstructed barracks at Fort Scott.

PART II

EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

The Army provided few luxuries for its officers and even less for its enlisted men during the first half of the Nineteenth Century. Barracks were dark, cheerless, noisome and overcrowded. Little relieved the tedium of routine. Of the men who enlisted in the Army, there were few, however, who were accustomed to more than bare necessities; and most of those recruited had known little more than the crudest environments. If the diet was monotonous, it probably was more nutritious than the men had known before. Many had doctors to care for their medical needs for the first time; and concerned officers worked had to upgrade the conditions of army life.

Barracks seem to have fallen into two types--temporary quarters, usually log, that somehow had become permanent but were in the process of deterioration, and stone, brick or frame barracks, that were more or less in a good state of preservation depending upon their age. Fort Scott's barracks fell into the latter category. The buildings followed a plan commonly used at southern

posts at this time, which consisted of a ground floor housing kitchens, mess rooms, storage facilities, and laundresses' quarters and a first or upper story with squad rooms and sergeants' or orderly quarters. Each of the barracks at Fort Scott had room for 50 men, although they could be stretched to accommodate 60 or 70 in an emergency.⁵⁶ The rooms were platered⁴ to keep out the cold, had oak floors, and walnut trim. There were three barracks, two for the infantry and one for the dragoons.

The first set of barracks was completed in July, 1844, and occupied by Company A of the 1st Dragoons. Prior to this time the men appear to have been occupying temporary log quarters. When Inspector General Croghan inspected Fort Scott in 1844, he remarked:

The Drag. company occupied a block of the new buildings. The Inftry are in temporary huts, but they will soon be moved to the quarters preparing for them. Comp D will remove about the close of this week. Compy [C] not before the middle of August perhaps. The quarters will not be completely finished by this (sic) times stated, but sufficiently as for comfortable accommodation. The floors of neither the rooms nor galleries will be properly laid,

56. Capt S. Burbank to Maj. Gen. T. S. Jesup, Sept. 14, 1852. R. G. 92, Consolidated Quartermasters' File, National Archives.

but covered with loose plank which will be nailed down as soon as they are well seasoned. The interior arrangement of the quarters for both officers and men is good, but I do not like the way in which the buildings themselves are placed nor indeed the plan of the fort itself.⁵⁷

Croghan's objection to the location of the barracks was the proximity of the stables, which were adjacent to the barracks and in line with them. Undoubtedly, his observation that they should be at least fifty feet distant from and at an angle to the barracks was correct; however, a steep bank behind the Dragoon Barracks necessitated the arrangement. Quartermaster Swords may have been following the somewhat similar plan at Fort Leavenworth, where he had been stationed, or Headquarters may have been concerned about the possible theft of horses by marauding Indians if they were farther away.

The Army was slow to change, partly because the budget constantly was reduced. The Mexican War provided some impetus to upgrading conditions, but it was not until after the Civil War that real reforms were attempted. Even the latter were not extensive, and the soldier of the Indian War period would have recognized the barracks of

57. Inspector General Croghan's report on Fort Scott, July 8, 1844, R. G. 108, in the National Archives.

the earlier decades of the century. "A place for everything and everything in its place" was the Army motto, and this is evident not only in the Nineteenth Century regulations but in surviving photographs of post-Civil War barracks. There were no niceties or homey touches in the squad rooms. The wooden double-bunk, universally condemned, finally gave way to iron single bunks.⁵⁸ Foot lockers in which to store a few personal items replaced the old knapsacks; straight chairs were uncomfortable but at least something to sit on. Stoves provided more heat than the old fire-places had, and lamps lighted the barracks, although candles continued in use as late as the 1870's at some posts.

To date there are no surviving original furnishings of the period prior to the Civil War. The Army never wasted space on obsolete equipment: furniture that was no longer in use was sold or destroyed.⁵⁹ When Fort Scott was disbanded in 1855, all the furnishings were sold at auction.

58. As late as 1870 officers were to write that "an evil which should be put an end to...is the use of the double bunk, usually aggravated by placing it in two tiers, and even, as at Fort Buford, in three." These bunks were used in 93 or over half of the posts. Circular No. 4. A Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts (Washington, 1870) xvi.

59. Conversation with Col. Earl F. Ketcham (Ret.), at one time Post Engineer, Fort Omaha.)

Probably one reason that the furniture was not retained was that it was made by carpenters at the post and not considered worth the cost of transportation.

Of the post-Civil War period, there are two QMD chairs from Forts Laramie and Hays. Both are ladder-back and of a style that has continued, modified, in use since Colonial times.⁶⁰ Photographs of the Civil War period show numerous folding camp chairs but these usually are confined to officers' use. Tables and benches also can be seen, probably quartermaster-made, and descendants of a style long in use in the army. Cartographic plans sometimes show bunks in the elevations. Craig Nannos of Broomwall, Pennsylvania, has acquired what he believes to be an early Nineteenth Century bunk from Fort Mifflin. About 90% complete, the double bunk is pegged and has cannon ball feet and top. The style appears to be later than that in use at frontier posts, as least as described by contemporaries and Inspector Generals. It is from the latter, as well as from records and regulations, that the picture of furnishings for barracks of the Mexican War period emerges.

60. Information provided by Thomas Barr, Archeologist with the Kansas Historical Society, for the Fort Hays chair.

The Squad Rooms

Squad rooms were bare and plainly furnished.

Augustus Meyers has left us a description of the first barracks that he occupied as follows:

...There were six iron double bedsteads in the room and a single bedstead for the corporal in a corner next to a window. The double bedsteads were made so that one-half could be folded up over the other half when not in use. This in a measure relieved during the day the very crowded condition at night when all the beds were down. The beds consisted of a bedsack stuffed with straw, which was rolled up in the day time, and a pair of blankets, neatly folded, laid on top. There were no sheets nor pillows for the boys--the corporal was the only one who enjoyed these luxuries, and he had provided them himself. The boys slept on the bedticks and covered themselves with their blankets when it was cold, or used one of the blankets to lie on when it was warm enough, folding up a jacket or some other piece of clothing as a substitute for a pillow.

A wide shelf around the room above the beds provided space for knapsacks, extra shoes, drums, fifes, and other objects, and on hooks under the shelf were hung the overcoats. There was a coal fire burning in the grate. A few wooden benches and a chair for the corporal in charge; this, with a water pail and a tin cup on a shelf behind the door, completed the furniture of the room.

The description of the room differs somewhat from regulations, probably because the instruments of the musicians

61. Meyers, 2-3.

required special storage, and only a few barracks had the new iron bunks. Although the Army published revised regulations throughout the first half of the century, regulations remained remarkably similar to those issued in 1825. Subsequent publications, even those of the Civil War, contain many of the same passages with only minor modifications.

At the auction of the public buildings at Fort Scott in 1855, 12 bunks from the Dragoon Barracks were sold to George Oldham for \$2.50. These were the only bunks sold from this building, and 12 double-tier, double-occupant bunks would accommodate a dragoon company. These, however, were not the original bunks that Croghan had inspected in 1844 and described as "worth nothing." Those probably had seen use in the temporary huts. When Company F was sent to Fort Scott in 1848, after the Mexican War, the Dragoon Barracks were refurbished. Edward Hannon, a carpenter, worked on the quarters, and A. L. Briggs, also a carpenter, constructed bunks. Diobold Snyder worked on bunks also, but it is not clear in the records whether ~~for the~~ dragoons or infantrymen.⁶²

62. Extra duty roster, September 30, 1849. Third Auditor General's Accounts, in the National Archives.

Despite references by Croghan to bunks conforming to regulations, no regulations detailing the construction of bunks have been found. Descriptions of bunks bear out the notion that regulations were not available or at least not able to be followed by all quartermasters of the period. At Madison Barracks in 1843, Croghan wrote:

The bunks are all old and not of the same pattern throughout; some have the rack or stand attached, others are without them, the arms being placed in a rack made apart and fastened to the wall. Though old and a little crazy, they may be made to answer for some time to come. The chief objection to an old bunk is that when once infested by bugs, it can not be rid of them without great inconvenience and trouble, and if it be taken down with a view to a thorough examination, the changes are that it can not be put together again.⁶³

At Towson, the situation was worse, and the bunks inspected were so bad that the men "to avoid the bed bugs, which are in countless numbers, sleep either upon the galleries or the floor of their quarters."⁶⁴

The Cartographic Division of the National Archives houses quartermaster plans for Army buildings and is a source of bunk plans. None of the plans, unfortunately, date to a period prior to the Civil War; nevertheless, the crude construction appears to be similar to the descriptions

63. Prucha, 50.

64. Ibid., 51.

of medical officers, enlisted men and Inspector General Croghan. A sketch of the First Rhode Island troops' bunks, undoubtedly built by the Quartermaster Department, appeared in Harper's Weekly and conforms to the cartographic sketches and descriptions.

The bunks in the majority of the quartermaster plans are in tiers of three. An approved, apparently standard, plan for Fort Sewell and Fort Lee in 1864 shows a single dormitory accommodating 50 men with eight double bunks in tiers of three and single bunks. The double bunks are approximately four feet wide and six feet six inches long. The elevation shows vertical supports eight feet in height and with one lumber dimension of six inches. The cross pieces also have one dimension of six inches. A similar bunk appears in a "Transverse Section of a Mode of Ventilating" issued by the Quartermaster General's Office in 1864. It differs only in that the bottom and top horizontal rails extend beyond the vertical supports to form shelves.

The bunks designed for Pottsville were double bunks set side by side. One unit of two was seven feet six inches in width and six feet in length. There was a distance of five feet between bunks. Vertical supports extended through the ceiling, apparently to give greater strength to the

heavy load, and at the ends of the bunks there were ladders to assist occupants to the top bunks. Two horizontal side rails were six inches wide. The interval between the lower and middle bunk was two feet six inches and that between the middle and upper bunk was two feet. The lowest horizontal rail rested on the floor and was a twelve inch board. As early as 1838, Croghan had objected to this style of bunk in which the lower tier rested on the floor itself, because the wood remained damp for some time after the room was scrubbed.⁶⁵

Map 135 contains no elevations but 12 double-bunks each to accommodate four men are shown on the floor plan. The bunks measured approximately six feet six inches in length and three feet six inches in width.⁶⁶ At the end of each bunk there was a semicircular gun rack, approximately one foot at its widest dimension. Each bunk is separated by four feet. Plans for all of the above bunks may be found in the Appendices.

At the foot of each tier of bunks there was a shelf on which the men kept their knapsacks and other articles. It also served as a rack for the guns. Regulations for 1847

65. Prucha, 46-47.

66. Croghan reported in 1829 that the "widest bunks that I have seen hitherto are less than three feet wide." Ibid., 44.

regarding the placement of items on the shelves were as follows:

140. ...The knapsack of each man will be placed on the lower shelf of his bunk, at its foot, packed with his effects, and ready to be slung, the great coat on the same shelf, rolled and strapped; the coat, folded inside out, and placed under the knapsack; the cap on the second or upper shelf; and the boots well cleaned and hung on pegs over the head of the bed.

141. ...Dirty clothes will be kept in an appropriate part of the knapsack; no article of any kind to be put under the bedding; the bedding, when not in use, will be neatly rolled up.⁶⁷

Dragoons did not have a knapsack but used a valise that could be tied to the saddle. The valise was dark blue cloth, trimmed like the schabraque. Its inside diameter was six inches, length 21 inches, and the ends were stiffened with plates of leather. It was lined with strong canvass and closed with lacings of strong twine. It had straps and buckles to attach it to the saddle.⁶⁸

The 1841 Cavalry Tactics gave instructions on how to pack the valise as thus:

The Uniform pantaloons, folded the length of the valise should be well spread out on the bottom.
The shirts, unfolded, are laid on the white pantaloons.

67. General Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1847 (Washington, 1847) 27-28.

68. Randy Steffen, The Horse Soldier 1776-1943, I (Norman, 1977) 152.

The soldier's book on the shirts.
The cap cord on the book.
The shaving case, the pocket handkerchiefs,
the gloves, and the socks, divided equally at
the ends.
The second pair of boots under the flap of
the valise.
The plume in its case, along with the boots.
The stable jacket in the valise wallet; and also
the forage cap, which is placed in the middle.
The stable-frock rolled the length of the cloak,
in the forage-sack.⁶⁹

The name of each soldier was labelled on his bunk
in a conspicuous place, and his number in the squad was
marked near his arms and accoutrements. The arms and
equipment of noncommissioned officers were marked also but
by rank also.⁷⁰

Bedsacks served as mattresses and were stuffed with
hay, fresh when available. During the daytime, the bedsacks
were rolled into a bolster and placed at the heads of the
bunks. Each man was issued a blanket for his bunk; there
were no pillows for the enlisted men, who usually rolled
their coats and put them under their heads at night.

Despite the fact that gun racks were supposed to
be attached to the foot of the bunk, this was not done always.
Croghan's reports indicate they often were nailed to the walls,
and sometimes a combination of both bunk and wall rack was used.

69. Steffen, 154.

70. Regulations, 1847, No. 138, 27.

Each man had his own place for his equipment. It was not secured, however, and Lowe remarked:

...., I was getting along quite contentedly, until one Saturday I had cleaned up carbine, saber, belts, etc., for Sunday morning inspection, and left them in my "rack." When I came up from supper I found in their place very dirty equipments."⁷¹

A piece of a gun rack survives at Fort Laramie, and the sketch of the Rhode Island troops' bunks shows the gun racks in some detail. The latter were simple: the butt of the gun rested on a shelf attached to the lowest bunk; a cross bar nailed across the end posts held the guns upright, and cups and canteens were fastened to the uprights of the bunk. Regulations specified that "arms will be placed in the arm-racks, the stoppers in the muzzles, the cocks let down, and the bayonets in their scabbards; the accoutrements suspended over the arms, and the swords hung by the belts on pegs."⁷²

There are only a few clues as to other furniture that might have been used in the squad rooms. Corporals had single bedsteads that could be moved around. In the winter, the beds usually were near the fireplaces and in

⁷¹. Lowe, 21-27.

⁷². Regulations, 1847, No. 139, 27-29.

the summer near the doorways, where there would be a good cross ventilation. A return from Fort Towson for 1842 lists benches, seven pine tables, and nine pine wash stand but does not locate them definitely in the barracks.⁷³ There were a few games and books in the rooms, for Meyers mentions that the men read by feeble tallow candlelight, played checkers on home-made checker-boards, or amused themselves with other games, such as euchre, seven-up, forty-five and poker, at which the stakes were dried beans instead of money.

Lighting was provided by candles well into the century. As late as 1878, a board of officers was convened to report upon lighting barracks with lamps fed with mineral oil (kerosene). It estimated that the new method of lighting would cost the government about \$2,500 per year more than the old, but since a lamp would give the light of 16 candles, the morale of the troops would be much improved.⁷⁴ Lanterns, apparently using sperm oil, had been provided, even at Fort Scott, but not for barracks' use. The ever-present danger of fire probably was a factor, as well as cost.

73. Box 1855, Third Auditor General's Accounts.

74. Erna Risch, Quartermaster Support of the Army (Washington, 1962) 487-488.

The Hall

A wide hallway separated the two squad rooms in the Dragoon Barracks at Fort Scott.

Each company had a silken guidon. Regulations described the dragoon guidon as follows:

The flag of the guidon to be made swallow-tailed, three feet five inches from the lance to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail; fifteen inches to the fork of the swallow-tail; and two feet three inches on the lance. To be half red and half white, dividing at the fork, the red above. On the red, the letters U. S. in white; and on the white, the letter of the company in red. The lance of the standards and guidons to be nine feet long, including spear and ferule.⁷⁵

The guidon probably was set in the hallway, where it could be grasped quickly when the company was assembled.

A practical use of hallways is mentioned by Meyers, who wrote:

The boys, who slept in their underclothing, hastily put on their pants, stockings and shoes. Then each grabbed a tin wash basin from its hook in the hall, went out of doors to a pump and filled the basin, which he carried into the hall, and placing it on a bench, performed his ablutions, drying himself on a roller towel. In the warm season⁷⁶ this performance took place out of doors.

Soldiers were required to bathe at least once a week and to wash their feet at least twice a week. Hands and faces were to be scrubbed daily, especially after

75. Regulations, 1847, No. 854, 157.

76. Meyers, 4-5.

fatigue duty, but as late as 1870 officers at Fort Smith were complaining that there were no wash or bath rooms nor water-closets connected with the barracks.⁷⁷ The majority of the posts lacked proper bathing facilities, and at Fort Buford a basin of water out of doors was the only facility. As late as 1875, Madison Barracks, New York had washrooms opening off the squad rooms that were provided with a trough on each side, with holes cut for basins, and a barrel of water with a faucet. Each man was provided with a tin basin, which hung on a numbered hook. In the summer a half hogshead was placed in the room for the men who did not swim in the bay to bathe in, probably in cold water.⁷⁸

The Sergeants' or Orderly Room

The sergeants, as was due their rank, had their own room in the barracks. In 1844, Company A had three sergeants, three corporals, one bugler, and one farrier and blacksmith. Men who reached the rank of sergeant, however, usually were able to afford to marry and support families. These men lived in quarters away from the men; therefore the sergeants' room seldom had its full compliment.

Descriptions of this room are almost nonexistent.

77. Circular No. 4, 272.

78. Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army (Washington, 1875) 46.

A sergeant had a few luxuries. He slept on a bedstead instead of a bunk and probably had a washstand and basin. He also had a table on which to write and keep his records.

The Mess Room

The tables and benches from the Dragoon Barracks were sold to A. Hornbeck for three dollars in 1855. The number is not specified, but benches and tables were standard in mess rooms, as Meyers' descriptions confirms:

I was directed to follow, and found the mess room large enough to hold the entire company of boys at one sitting. There were long pine tables and benches without backs, all scrubbed clean. At each boy's place was a tin plate, containing a small portion of stewed dried apples, a large stone china bowl filled with black coffee (sweetened but without milk) and a slice of bread about four ounces in weight. There were iron spoons, knives and forks, and a few dishes on the table containing pepper and salt.⁷⁹

Lowe also wrote of having only tin cups and plates in the mess room, until the men collected enough cash to send away for stone china dishes. No stoneware connected with dragoon occupancy of the barracks has been discovered by the archeologist.

An unappetizing picture of mealtime was given by

79. Meyers, 2-3.

Meyers, who at another breakfast had "a small piece of boiled salt pork--cold--a piece of bread and a large bowl of black coffee." Grease had been saved from boiling the pork and placed in a dish. The boys spread this on their bread as a substitute for butter and seasoned it with salt and pepper. Dinner at noon consisted of a bowl of rice soup containing some desiccated vegetables, a small piece of boiled beef and the usual piece of bread. Three times a week there was bean soup served with boiled salt pork or bacon and, at rare intervals, one or two boiled potatoes.⁸⁰ Despite the monotony of the food, many citizens eking out a living on the frontier considered the soldiers "to live rather too well."⁸¹

Not all rooms were as well appointed as those in the barracks at Fort Scott. At Fort Washita, Croghan reported the kitchens and mess rooms to have dirt floors. One of the companies had spread its table under a shed, which the Inspector hoped would be boarded up before the cold weather. While not neat, the rooms were kept in as good order as possible.⁸²

Sometimes the mess rooms were used for bathing

80. Meyers, 4-7.

81. Prucha, 67.

82. Ibid., 68.

purposes also. Cooks obtained barrels, which then were sawed in two for tubs. These were used in the dining room between supper and tattoo and were much welcomed by tired and dirty fatigue details.⁸³

The Kitchen

The men were encouraged to grow gardens to supplement the army rations. Since a well fed soldier usually was a contented soldier, attention was paid to the diet. At Fort Scott, Croghan was able to report that the "post gardens being good, the fare is of course equal to every wish of the soldier." The army early had learned its lesson in regard to proper nutrition. Despite its claim that the "two great scourges of camp life, scurvy and diarrhoea" resulted from a lack of skill in cooking rather than from the ration, over 150 men had died the first year at Fort Atkinson, Nebraska, when they were forced to subsist a winter without vinegar or vegetables. Only the appearance of the wild onion in the spring saved the command.

Bread and soup were the chief items in the soldiers' diet and required proper preparation. Since each man in

83. Lowe, 76-77.

a squad was required to take his turn preparing the mess, the quality of the food was uneven. There were two cooks to each company, the head cook and an assistant, which rotated, and who served two weeks. If a chef was satisfactory and desired to remain longer, arrangements were made to keep him on, and he was relieved of his other duties, sometimes for months. Although a cook received no extra pay, he had the privilege of selling soap-grease, if there was a market for it.⁸⁴

There were specific instructions for baking bread, but at Fort Scott there was a bakery, which supplied that need. Troops were not allowed to eat fresh bread, unless it had been toasted. Stale bread was considered more wholesome.⁸⁵ Regulations also specified that fresh meat was not to be cooked until it had had time to bleed and cool. Meats were boiled in soup, sometimes roasted or baked, but never fried.⁸⁶ Soup had to be boiled at least five hours and the vegetables cooked sufficiently to be "perfectly soft and digestible."⁸⁷ Dried or "desiccated" vegetables

84. Meyers, 167-168.

85. Army Regulations for 1825 (Washington, 1825) No. 202.

86. Ibid., No. 203.

87. Regulations, 1847, No. 169, 32.

were first soaked in cold water before boiling.⁸⁸ One medical officer pointed out the difference between dried meat of the Indian or voyageur (jerky) and the dried meat of the soldier (salt meat) was chiefly that jerky merely lost the watery portions, while salt meat contained "kreatine," which was soluble in brine but retained little nutrition in the contracted and solidified mass known as salt junk. The latter could be either beef or pork, but it was "employed as food upon much the same principle as that ascribed to alligators, who swallow stones to appease the cravings of an empty stomach."⁸⁹

The Officer of the Day was required to visit and inspect the kettles when cooking commenced. Company officers also were expected to visit the kitchens during the day, but no loitering by enlisted men was permitted. Equipment was the simplest. For every six noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, including laundresses and servants, there was one iron kettle, two tin pans, and one hatchet. Iron pots instead of kettles were furnished when the troops were in garrison.⁹⁰ Brass or copper utensils were not used unless lined with tin. Cooks prepared rations for the

88. Coolidge, 56.

89. Ibid., 53.

90. Regulations, 1825, Nos. 1069-1070, 231.

guard and prisoners; and after serving the men, they had to wash and scour their cooking vessels and clean up the kitchen and mess hall. Clean utensils and dishes were stored in closets or recesses.⁹¹

About this time, the army began furnishing stoves to its military posts in colder climates. The stoves generally were of a Franklin style. At Fort Scott stoves were ordered by Quartermaster Swords for rooms without fireplaces. Fireplaces are shown on the floor plans of the barracks for 1848, and contemporary barrack plans for other posts, such as Fort Kearny and Leavenworth, indicate fireplaces were used for cooking purposes. To date no evidence has been found that the cooks at Fort Scott used other than fireplaces.

Storage Area

Storage for equipment and clothing not in use was needed. A room off the mess hall was provided for this purpose in the barracks. When the public stores were auctioned in 1855, two old sabre blades and "Boxes &c" belonging to Company A were sold to J. Conner for \$14.00. The latter must have been there for some time, since Company A had left during the Mexican War. There are no present plans to refurnish the storage room.

91. Regulations, 1847, Nos. 142, 170 and 173.

Laundresses' Quarters

Records concerning the laundresses of the army are scant. Some of them married noncommissioned officers, established homes for their families, and were well respected. Others were merely camp followers. Each laundress washed for a fixed number of men and was paid according to a rate set by the Council of Administration. They were subject to regimental orders and drew rations.

At Fort Atkinson, Nebraska, the laundresses often were a source of trouble to the Commandant. The peace of the post was disturbed by beatings and quarrels. Laundresses bought wood illegally from soldiers to warm their cabins and sold whiskey to them, contrary to orders. The wife of one of the sergeants was sentenced by a court martial to be drummed around and dismissed from the garrison for disposing of her husband's whiskey during his absence. Only "consideration for her large family of children and her husband, a highly meritorious and deserving soldier" led the court to suspend her sentence until her husband returned. One sergeant was reduced to private and confined a year at hard labor for attempting to kill his wife.⁹²

Personal tragedies brought fresh problems to post

92. Sally Ann Johnson, "Military Life at Fort Atkinson" (thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for a Masters Degree, University of Nebraska, 1957) 116. The orderly books for Fort Scott have not been found.

commanders. When a woman died, she often left children to be raised; a kind hearted woman had to be found to care for the motherless brood. The loss of children was expected as part of the harsh reality of frontier life but never fully accepted. Corporal Riley of Captain Smith's company lost his youngest child, about a year old. When Smith went to the corporal's tent, he "found the mother, an excellent little woman whom he married at Dearborn Arsenal, sitting with her dead baby in her lap, the tears quietly dropping on its face."⁹³

On the pleasant side was the birth of a child. Captain Smith wrote that Mrs. Roth (a camp woman in his company) had given birth to a son in the stateroom he had vacated for her, while the regiment was being transported by sea. It was the second birth on the voyage and both mothers were doing well and back at "their regular washing for the men."⁹⁴

There were three rooms on the ground floor of the Dragoon Barracks allotted to the four laundresses. At Jefferson Barracks, the laundresses and married soldiers were quartered in a former soldiers' barracks. It had a basement

93. Blackwood, 99.

94. Ibid., 17.

kitchen and was divided by partitions to give nearly every family a large room of nearly 380 feet area. In this room a bedroom was partitioned off by a wall not quite reaching the ceiling. Accommodations for cooking and washing were provided in the basement, and it was remarked that nowhere else were laundresses so well provided for.⁹⁵ The furnishings were simple. An officer's wife was allowed transportation for her possessions, but laundresses were severely limited in what they could take. Their luggage was confined to parcels when moves occurred and any large pieces had to be abandoned.⁹⁶

Accounts by laundresses of their experiences do not exist, probably because few if any were literate. In a day when many women had no schooling at all and signed their name with a mark, the laundresses had little opportunity to advance intellectually or culturally. Their lives revolved around hot tubs of soapy water and mounds of dirty clothes.

95. Circular No. 4, 280.

96. "Military Life at Fort Atkinson," 199.

PART III
RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

The Squad Room

The Squad Room will be furnished with six double-tier, double-occupant bunks. Three bunks will be located along two walls, leaving a center aisle between the door and the fireplace. The corporal's cot will be set to the right of the doorway, since most visitors will view the room during the warmer seasons, when a corporal would have selected this area to obtain the best draughts. When furnished, the room should be very plain and austere. It is not recommended that every rack at the end of the bunks be fully fitted with equipment. Not only would this be expensive but also very difficult to protect. Instead, it is recommended that only one set of arms and accoutrements, probably that of the man on kitchen detail, be placed in one gun rack. The equipment of the other men is in use. The one set is important, however, to show visitors how the racks were used. In many cases reproductions are recommended because the equipment will be handled by interpreters and because the original pieces, if available, can be viewed in the museum.

Bunks - The plans for the bunks are similar to those used at Fort Snelling, but some changes have been made, based on the measurements of

cartographic drawings and the style of construction in evidence at Fort Scott. Original wood at the post indicates Quartermaster Swords built with mortice and tenon, and this would have translated to the bunks. Built in this fashion instead of with pegs or nails, they would have been easy to disassemble and also would have developed the lack of stability that Croghan complained about. All bedsteads prior to 1825, and many for a much longer period of time, were constructed by mortices cut on the inner side of each upright about half its thickness. Into these mortices were fit the tenons at the ends of the rails.⁹⁷

Since the Army was slow to change and rarely saw a need to do so, mortice and tenon probably was used to build bunks for a very long period of time. This same holds true in regard to the use of bed cords. While slats and springs began to come into use in the late American Empire period, bed cords were used on the frontier very late. In the "Abstract of Articles Purchased" for the third quarter of 1844, Swords listed 12 bed cords bought from J. A. Bugg,⁹⁸ probably for the 12 bunks in the Dragoon Barracks.

The upright supports will be 6" x 6" boards, instead of 4" x 4", and the height will be 6' to permit the shoes to be hung over the heads of the soldiers. The width of each bunk will be 3' and the length, including shelf, 7' to 7'6". The distance between the floor and first tier is 18" and between the upper and lower bunks 2'6", allowing room for the mattresses.

Along the outside of the bunk sides, a 1" x 6" board will be nailed, and this will extend approximately one foot beyond the end of the bunk to support the shelf and gun rack. The use of the 6" board instead of the 8" board used at Fort Snelling is based on the Cartographic

97. Thomas H. Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture
(New York, 1951) 364-365.

98. Third Auditor's records.

drawings, and this is the board on which the name of the occupant of the bunk was painted. This board covers a 4" x 4" board morticed into the upright supports and which is drilled to receive the bed cords.

Bunks will be whitewashed, conforming to Croghan, and lettered with the names of the occupants in black. The letters and numbers used throughout will be similar to the 1847 Regulations, page 30. The bunks should appear old and as if they had had rough treatment.

Bedsack - A rough linen bedsack will be placed on each bunk. Each bedsack should be filled with 18 pounds of hay or straw, and it should be doubled over and placed at the head of the bedstead. No pillows are recommended.

Blankets - The white blanket with stripe of the period will be neatly folded and placed on top of one of the bedsacks.

Arms Rack - The arms rack at the end of each bunk should be supported by the facing piece of the side rails. Croghan's references are evidence that the racks seldom were adequate or conformed to regulations. Even the simplest math indicates a 36 inch wide shelf would barely accommodate all it was expected to hold. The six inch valises of the dragoons, with overcoats folded under, would require a minimum of between 24 and 32 inches, leaving only four inches for the gun stocks. The shelves appearing in the Cartographic drawings and in Harper's Weekly sketches are shallow, probably four to six inches. Since the valise was 21 inches long, some accommodation had to be made in dragoon barracks for this item. The shelf probably was extended to a full 12 inches, which still would mean the valise overhung the bed somewhat.

The top shelf should be a 2" x 8½" board nailed to the facing board. The piece of gun rack found at Fort Larned should be nailed to the 8½" board to hold the guns and accoutrements. Pegs on the outside are for the sabres. The bottom shelf should be a 1" x 12" board.

Valise - A dark blue cloth valise, trimmed with yellow should be set on the shelf of the gun rack. The inside diameter of the valise should be six inches, length 21 inches; and the ends should be stiffened with leather. It should be lined with strong canvas and closed, under the flap, with lacings of strong twine. Three straps, with buckles and loops, and two ⁹⁹billets were sewed to the outside of the valise.

Great coat - The overcoat was folded wrong side out, and the sides were laid inwards, equally and smoothly, so the coat was two feet in length. This was then rolled ¹⁰⁰and strapped and placed under the valise.

Hat - One the upper shelf, the dress hat of the uniform of the period should be set.

Boots - The dragoons wore the Jefferson boot, an ankle-height shoe, until 1859. Regulations said these were to be cleaned and hung on pegs over the head of the bed. They were hung from the upright supports of the bunk.

Gun - The dragoons at Fort Scott probably were armed with the 1833 Hall carbine, which was furnished the 1st Dragoons and which Croghan inspected at Fort Leavenworth, before the dragoons were sent to build Fort Scott. Later during the Mexican War, they probably were furnished the ¹⁰¹1843 Hall carbine or the 1847 musketoon.

The carbine was fitted with a sliding bayonet, so this would not have been one of the items suspended separately in the gun rack.

Accoutrements - Regulations specified that swords were to be hung by the belts on pegs, but the other accoutrements, which included a carbine-cartridge box, pistol-cartridge box, and the carbine sling with swivel ¹⁰²attached, were to be suspended over the arms. The pistol-cartridge

99. Steffen, 152.
100. Ibid., 146.
101. Ibid., 132-133.
102. Ibid., 136-140.

Handwritten:
Hall 1833
S. North
Croghan
1843
1847
1841

Handwritten:
all
1841
no
Kestlock
Model 1933
+ "
named 1836
bayonets

Handwritten:
swords
with support
Model 1840
TI & TII
Model 1842
Model 1843

box carried 12 rounds and was leather containing a wooden block drilled to hold the paper cartridges in individual holes of the proper size. The flap that closed the cartridges had a small oval brass plate. The carbine-cartridge box was of the same pattern, only larger and held 30 rounds.

Two
Pistol - The flintlock system of ignition was not replaced by the percussion lock until about 1845 on dragoon pistols. Single-shot pistols were used by dragoons until late in the Mexican War, when the S. North Model 1819 and the Johnson Model 1836 were replaced. Holsters were black leather. *model 1819* ¹⁰³

Sabres - Most of the dragoons were armed with the U. S. Model 1840 sabre, commonly called "old wrist-breaker." The enlisted men's sabre knot was white buff leather one inch wide and 18 inches long. ¹⁰⁴

All the accoutrements and arms should be set in the racks as specified on page 39 of this report.

Corporal's cot - The corporal's cot should be similar to the bunk in construction. It should be only two feet wide, however, and without a shelf.

Gun Rack - An arm rack, similar to that recommended for the enlisted men but approximately two feet wide should be attached to the wall beside the corporal's bedstead.

Chair - A ladder-back chair was recommended for the guardhouse. This same chair should be duplicated and used here, and it should be armless. It should be set near the fireplace for the use of the non-commissioned officer.

Fireplace - In the fireplace opening a pair of andirons should be set with a few logs upon them. These would have been made of iron by the post blacksmith. They may have a plain shaft to which a ring is attached and pad feet.

103. Ibid., 126-128.

104. Ibid., 120-126.

Wood box - Regulations specified the wood used by stoves and fireplaces should be set in a box. The box recommended is a former packing box, approximately 2' x 2' x 30", and containing some lengths of wood.

Mantel - The mantel would have been kept free of most items; however, the checkerboard and deck of cards referred to by Meyers may have been stored here.

Shelf - Behind the door, a small wood shelf should be nailed to the wall. It should be approximately 12 to 14 inches wide and about two feet long. The means of construction should be similar to that of the mantel, and it should be stained that color.

Bucket - In an original bucket can be found, it should be used; however, John Moon of Newbury Vermont is recommended by Harpers Ferry and reproduces well bucket, which may be used. It should have oak staves and a manilla rope handle.

The bucket should be covered with a piece of linen cloth to keep out flies and mosquitoes, the latter being very troublesome.

Dipper - Either inside the bucket or lying beside it should be a gourd dipper for the men to use to drink from when thirsty.

The Sergeants' Room

Although there were three sergeants to a company, probably not more than one sergeant would have occupied this room. The others would have been married or on special details; nevertheless, two cots are recommended for this room. At times it may have been necessary for a second sergeant to sleep here.

Cot - The cot should be similar to the one described for the corporal in the squad room. The sergeant's name and rank should be stenciled on the side of his bedstead. The bedsacks should be folded back on the cots. On top of one bedsack, a pillow stuffed with hay should be laid and over this a folded regulation blanket. Enterprising sergeants probably obtained more than one blanket during the winter months to keep themselves warm.

Gun Rack - A gun rack similar to that proposed for the corporal in the squad room should be attached to the wall to the left of the doorway as it is entered.

Table - A table, approximately 30" x 18" across the top, should be set in front of the window. The table should be constructed similar to the ones recommended for the hospital and be stained to match the woodwork.

Book - A copy of the 1841 Cavalry Tactics may be placed on the table. Its use here is left optional, because the book is rare and would be difficult to protect from theft.

Inkwell and quill - A small stoneware inkwell and a quill pen may be set on the table for the sergeant's use, but this also is left optional.

Chairs- There should be two chairs in the room, and these should be the same as the chair recommended for the squad room. One chair should be pulled up to the table, and the other should be placed against the wall.

Uniform - The uniform jacket of a sergeant of the dragoons should be hung over the back of the chair beside the table. This is done to give visitors a opportunity to see part of the uniform of the period, but without having it spread out in an obvious way. This should be the dress coat, and the yellow worsted sash may be folded neatly on the table, if desired.

Washstand - A small table, similar to the one in front of the window, should be placed to the right

of the door as it is entered. The table top should be approximately 24" x 18" in size.

Basin - A small tin basin, approximately ten inches in diameter, should be hung on a peg over the table. The seams of the basin should be soldered, the sides straight and tapering, and the lip rolled. Under the basin a huck or linen towel should be hung.

Mirror - A small mirror should be hung over the washstand. It should be approximately 10 to 12 inches wide and 12 inches high, large enough to see into but not difficult to transport.

Miscellaneous - On the table top a comb and a bar of soap on a ¹⁰⁵Blue Transferware saucer may neatly arranged.

Bucket - Beside the table there should be set a wooden bucket, similar to that recommended for the shelf in the squad room.

Lantern - Each sergeant had his lantern, which according to Lowe sometimes was presented to him upon his retirement. The lantern should be a candle lantern and similar to that recommended for the hospital. It may be hung from a peg or square nail driven into the wall to the left of the doorway, or, if greater protection is needed, it may be set on the table by the window.

The Hallway

Each room opening off the hallway should be numbered in numerical sequence. This numbering should continue on the doors on the ground floor also. The style of numbering is that of the 1847 Regulations on page 30 of the manual. The remaining furnishings recommended are optional. They conform

105. The collections of the Kansas Historical Society, uncovered by Archeologist Tom Barr, should be consulted here.

to Augustus Meyers' descriptions.

Wall strips and pegs - Along all three sides of the hallway, except on the wall of the doorway leading outside, a 1" x 6" board should be nailed. This should be approximately five feet from the floor. At regular intervals there should be 48 pegs, and these would have been used to hang the men's wash basins on, after they had been used. The board and pegs should be stained to match the wood-work.

Basins - It is suggested that only two basins need to be hung on the pegs, one for each squad room. This conforms to the furnishings in the squad room. The basin should be like the one in the sergeant's room and should have a towel hanging behind it.¹⁰⁶

Benches - Benches should be placed under the pegs for the men to use to wash on; and these should be similar to the ones recommended for the guardhouse. They should be stained to match the peg boards but show wear. Meyers said these were taken outside by the men in the summer to use, but this is not recommended. The temptation of visitors to use them as seats would be too great. If benches are placed on the porches for visitors' use, they should be constructed in a sturdier manner.

Guidon - The silk guidon of the company should be set in the hallway to the right of the Sergeants' Room. The guidon should follow regulations and be attached to a nine-foot pole with spear and ferule (see description, page 41, and sketch from Steffen). It should be set in a wooden base, so that it can be easily removed. It would have been carried outside, when the company formed. The guidon is important here, because it identifies the barracks immediately as dragoon.

Notices - Handwritten notices should be posted on the walls beside the outer door. These would give the names of those on guard duty and special details,

106. Meyers mentions roller towels, but these seem a little too late for common usage.

such as hauling logs, work at the sawmill, carpenter duty, etc.

The Second Squad Room

Only one squad room has been furnished in this plan. If it is decided that the second squad room should be open to the public, the plan for the first squad room has only to be duplicated. The rooms would have been so similar as to be almost identical.

The Mess Hall

The mess hall will be furnished simply and will look as it would before the men came in to eat their meals. This will eliminate the need for mess gear, which on a table seldom, if ever, looks more than artificial in a refurnished room.

Tables - There will be four tables in the mess hall. Each table will be nine to ten feet in length to accommodate six men to a side. Each table should be approximately two and one-half feet wide. The tables should be trestle tables, similar to those recommended for the hospital ward room. Originally they would have been stained to match the woodwork, but days and months of scrubbing would have mellowed the wood.

Benches - Two benches should be set at each side of a table. They should be sturdily constructed and similar to the ones recommended for the Guardhouse. They should be stained but show wear.

Cupboard - Extra dishes for salt, grease, etc. would have been put away until needed. A cupboard probably was used for this purpose. It is recommended that

a corner cupboard be placed on the wall next to the kitchen door. It should be similar to the one recommended for the Guardhouse office, which duplicated an extant QMD piece at Fort Laramie. If it is decided to furnish the cupboard, the collections from Fort Scott at the Kansas Historical Society should be consulted for patterns of stoneware. It is recommended the latter be done only if it enhances the interpretation of the barracks.

Barrel - A half barrel may be placed under the cupboard. This is one that would have been used by the men to bathe in after supper and before retreat. Ordinarily this would have been set in the storage room until needed, but the area may wish to use it here to assist in the interpretation of daily life.

Chandelier - No mention is made of chandeliers to light the mess hall; nevertheless candlesticks and candles probably were not and some means of lighting during winter months and in the evening would have been required. Kerosene chandeliers appear in the post Civil War photographs of barracks and may have been a continuation of an old idea. Two chandeliers are recommended but may be optional. The type recommended could have been made by the post blacksmith and are simple in construction. A link chain is joined by a round metal ring to three shorter link chains. These in turn are attached to a round metal ring. Soldered to the ring are three tin candlesticks, consisting of a saucer and short holder. The chandelier would hang from a hook in the ceiling.

The Kitchen

The kitchen was kept as spotlessly clean as possible. Frequent inspections by the Officer of the Day, as well as the company officers, assured order in the room, if not good food. In the summer, the kitchen must have been a steam bath for those unfortunate enough to draw duty. The Army provided only the barest necessities for its kitchen; however, the

cooks probably were enterprising enough to supplement their limited equipment with additional pieces as need arose.

Table - A work table should be placed near the window but extending into the room. This should be a table with four tapering legs, similar to that in the kitchen of Officers' Quarters 1. This table should not be stained but should be smoothed to an almost silken finish on the table top, the way that work tables often feel after much use.

Basket - Lowe and Glisan both described obtaining apples from local people. On the work table, a wicker basket of apples may be placed. Many artificial apples look real, and if good copies can be found, these could be used to fill the basket. Hybrid or modern apples should not be used.

Piggin - A piggin with simulated sugar may be set beside the basket of apples.

Water Bench - A water bench should be set in the fireplace corner to extend partially under the window.

Bucket - A bucket for water used in cooking and clean-up should be set on the bench. This should be similar to the one used in the squad room. It also should be covered by a piece of checkered linen or huck toweling.

Barrel - In the corner, a barrel for pork or flour may be set.

Corner Cabinet - In the corner between the two doors, a corner cabinet like the one recommended for the mess hall should be hung. This repetition of furnishings is deliberately done to indicate the army's way of doing things.

Barrel - A second barrel which might have contained sugar should be set underneath the cabinet.

Shelves - Four shelves, free standing, should be

constructed to stand against the wall opposite the door leading outside. The shelves should be made from 1" x 12" boards and be about 5' in length.

Shelf accessories - On the shelves should be arranged the following items packaged in crocks, sacks or small kegs: corn meal, whiskey, salt; peas, beans, coffee beans, and tea. Also on the shelves there should be a coffee mill, a mortar and pestle, extra tin pans, an iron kettle, and two wash tubs. Loaves of bread, fresh from the bakery, also may be placed here to become "stale" before serving. These probably would be covered by a cloth to keep bugs away.

Pot - A large cast-iron pot should be hung from the fireplace crane. Pots differ from kettles in that the former have round sides and the latter straight sides. Pots were issued to companies, when they were in garrison.

Kettle - A smaller kettle may be set on the hearth in front of the fireplace opening.

Teakettle - Teakettles are not mentioned as part of the kitchen equipment; nevertheless they may have been included with "kettles." In 1857, teakettles could be obtained by special requisition in hospitals, and it is hard to imagine a cook getting along without this item. It is recommended but optional.

Keg - Near the fireplace may be set a keg for the chief cook to use as a chair.

Fireplace - The andirons in the fireplace should be similar to the ones recommended for the squad room.

Mantel - On the mantel there should be placed a stoneware jug, stoppered with cork or a corn cob, a tin plate, a stoneware jar, and a gourd dipper. The jar should have a linen covering its opening, which is tied on with twine. If there is room, a vinegar vat and a molasses keg may be set here: if not, these items may be moved to the table or to the shelves.

An iron ladle and a flesh fork should be hung from hooks driven in the underside of the mantel.

The Laundry Room

Three rooms were allotted in the barracks to the laundresses. One of these was used as the laundry. For furnishing purposes, the laundry will have a dual use. During the day, it will served as the room for washing clothes and at night, it will be the room of one of the laundresses. It is important that the role of the women along "soapsuds row" be told in the barracks. Their story largely untold, these women endured great hardships as adjuncts to the army.

Wash Benches - Four low wash benches, constructed like the other benches recommended, should be set in the room. There should be one bench for each laundress. The benches should look worn and probably would not have a stain on them.

Wash Tubs - There should be four wash tubs in the room, three on benches ready for use. Quarter-masters probably cut barrels down to use as wash tubs: it is doubtful an oval wash tub would have been provided.

Scrub Boards - Several wooden scrub boards should be in evidence. These explain the tediousness of the work the women did.

Barrel - A water barrel should be set close to the fireplace opening. It should have a lid to help keep its contents clean.

Piggin - On top of the water barrel lid, a piggin, used to dip water, should be placed.

Water Bucket - A wooden water bucket should be set on the fireplace hearth also.

Fireplace - The andirons should be the same as the others recommended for the barracks. There should be wood on top of them and a large pile of ashes

beneath.

Kettle or Pot - A large iron kettle or pot in which water was heated should be hung from the fireplace crane.

Mantel - Two flat irons, a tin cup, and a demijohn should be set on the mantel. The demijohn may have held liquor (which probably was not permitted on the job but done anyway) or a bleach to clean difficult spots.

Clothes Basket - In one corner a splint clothes basket, filled with dirty uniforms, should be set. The uniforms may be simulated.

Table - A trestle table on which to iron should be set near the center of the room. Uniforms of the period were baggy and ill-fitting. They show little evidence of the pressing iron; nevertheless, a man bucking for orderly duty or the laundresses' outfits themselves may have required some ironing. The clothing of the officers also received some pressing.

Iron - A flat iron resting on a trivet should be set on the table.

Cloth - Cloth folded to make a pad should be laid on the table at one end to be used when pressing.

Clothes Lines - Two nailing boards about 1" x 4" should be nailed between the door and the wall and along the side of the fireplace. Hooks should be attached to these boards, and from these clothes lines strung.

Uniform - Several parts of dragoon uniforms should be hung by wooden clothespins from the lines. Here is an opportunity to display the dragoon's summer jacket and trousers made of white cotton, as well as his stable frock. One summer jacket, one stable frock and two pair of trousers might be hung.

Cot - In the corner there would be a cot or bedstead for the laundress. The bedstead recommended is similar

to those recommended for the hospital and differing from the noncommissioned officers' cots in not having the facing board. The width of the bedstead should be two feet. The straw-filled mattress may be extended on the bed, and it may be covered by a somewhat ragged quilt. The bed should have a straw-filled pillow, and an army blanket may be folded at the foot of the bed. The frame should be whitewashed.

Washstand - A packing box with one shelf should be upended to be used as a washstand and storage space.

Basin - Inside the backing box a tin basin should be set.

Noggin - A wooden noggin should be set on top of the packing box.

Soap - Six or seven bars of soap to use for laundry purposes should be set on the bottom shelf of the packing box. One extra bar, showing use, should be placed beside one of the wash tubs on the bench.

Packing Box - A second packing box with a hinged lid should be set in the opposite corner from the bedstead. This would be used by the laundress to keep her clothing and other valuables in and out of sight.

Candlestick and Candle - An iron "hogscraper" type candlestick holder with a partially burned candle should be placed on the packing box for the use of the laundress at night.

Laundresses' Quarters

Two laundresses will occupy this room. The fourth laundress, presumed married to a noncommissioned officer, would have the third set of quarters, which will not be furnished.

Partitions - A heavy rope should be strung across the room on which quilts and blankets can be hung to partition the sleeping areas of the two laundresses. A second rope may tie to the edge of the fireplace, if the first rope partition does not give enough support.

Quilts and Blankets - Old quilts and army blankets should be hung over the ropes to form partitions. These would not have reached the floor and probably were not very satisfactory, but they would have given some privacy. The quilts and blankets should show much wear: good ones would not have been used for this purpose.

Cots - Two bedsteads like the one recommended for the Laundry should be set in the partitioned areas. Mattresses and pillows should conform.

Quilts - One bedstead should be covered by a colorful quilt of the period. This should be in good condition.

Blanket - The second bedstead should be covered simply with an army blanket.

Washstands - Each partitioned area should have a packing box washstand.

Basins - Each laundress should have a tin basin on the shelf of her washstand.

Pitcher - In the area in which the quilt is used on the bedstead, an ironstone pitcher may be set on the packing box. The laundress occupying this room would be more saving than the other and have a few more niceties.

Mirror - A small mirror with a wood ogee frame may be hung in this latter area to allow the laundress access to a looking glass. This should be small, however, and very plain.

Packing Boxes - Each laundress should have a packing box like the one in the Laundry in which to store her

personal effects while in garrison.

Accessories - One top of one packing box, a demi-John and tin cup may be placed. On the other, a small wooden lap box and a hogscraper candleholder and candle may be set.

Nailing Boards - Each partitioned area should have a short nailing board into which square nails or pegs have been driven. This would be used to hang the few items of clothing owned by laundresses.

Clothing - A few items of clothing of the period may be hung on the nails or pegs. These might include: a plain cotton dress, a short cape, a plaid shawl, a plain bonnet, and a red flannel or white linen petticoat.

Table - A table similar to that in the enlisted men's kitchen should be set near the window. This would have been work table and dining table.

Accessories - A sack of corn meal and an ironstone handleless cup should be placed on the table top. Three tin plates may be set to one side. The laundress in the Laundry Room may have taken some of her meals with the other laundresses.

Benches - Two benches to sit on should be set in the room.

Cabinet - A corner cabinet like that recommended in other areas should be hung in the corner of the room between the window and the door.

Keg - A small keg for molasses may be set on the floor under the cabinet.

Water Bucket - A water bucket should be set on one of the benches near the fireplace.

Fireplace - The fireplace should have andirons similar to all the rest in the barracks.

Kettle or Pot - From the fireplace crane, an iron pot or kettle should be hung. This should be much smaller than those previously recommended with

about a ten inch diameter at the top.

Skillet - Women had more liberty to prepare their food than the men did, so they probably had a skillet in which to cook their meat. This may be set beside the hearth.

Utensils - A wooden spoon for stirring should be set on the bench beside the water bucket. A large iron ladle and a fork should be hung from hooks on the underside of the mantel.

Mantel - On the mantel, the following items may be placed: a wooden lap box for spices, a bottle, and an ironstone milk pitcher.

The Storage Area

No furnishings are planned for the storage area of the Dragoon Barracks.

Laundress Quarters

No furnishings are planned for the third set of quarters at the rear of the Dragoon Barracks.

General Comments

Despite the thoroughness of Army regulations, there are some questions that remain unanswered. Detailed instructions are given regarding the stowing of equipment but no reference is made to the mess gear and canteens the men carried. Only in the Harper's Weekly sketch can canteens and cups be seen hanging from the bunk supports, and these are on only one set. For this reason, the canteens and mess gear have not been recommended, although sometime in the future research will

permit their accurate placement.

The 1825 Regulations said meat should be hung outside the kitchen window on hooks. This has not been recommended for obvious reasons.

Each room with a fireplace probably should have a poker, made by the blacksmith. Tools of this kind would have been needed to tend the fire and to bank it for the night.

ESTIMATES

SQUAD ROOM

Bunks with arms racks	\$600.
Bedsacks	240.
Blanket	150.
Valise	90.
Uniform	200.
Carbine	1200.
Sword, pistol, etc.	1000.
Cot	50.
Chair	75.
Andirons, etc.	50.
Bucket	35.
Miscellaneous	100.
	<hr/>
	\$4790.

SERGEANTS' ROOM

Cots (two)	100.
Bedsack	20.
Gun rack	25.
Table	50.
Chairs (two)	150.
Uniform	150.
Washstand, etc.	130.
Bucket	35.
Lantern	90.
Miscellaneous	100.
	<hr/>
	5640.

HALLWAY

Boards and pegs	50.
Basins, etc.	50.
Benches	200.
Guidon	175.
Notices	50.
	<hr/>
	6165.

MESS HALL

Tables (four)	300.
Benches (sixteen)	500.
Cupboard	150.
Barrel	155.
Chandelier	100.
	<hr/>
	7370.

KITCHEN

Table	100.
Water bench	75.
Bucket	35.
Barrels (two)	300.
Corner cabinet	150.
Shelves	75.
Miscellaneous, pots, etc.	700.
	<hr/>
	8805.

LAUNDRY

Wash benches (four)	300.
Wash tubs (four)	360.
Scrub boards (two)	70.
Barrel	155.
Water bucket	35.
Basket	45.
Table	75.
Uniforms	500.
Cot	50.
Blanket	150.
Bedsack, pillow	30.
Miscellaneous	500.
	<hr/>
	11075.

LAUNDRESSES QUARTERS

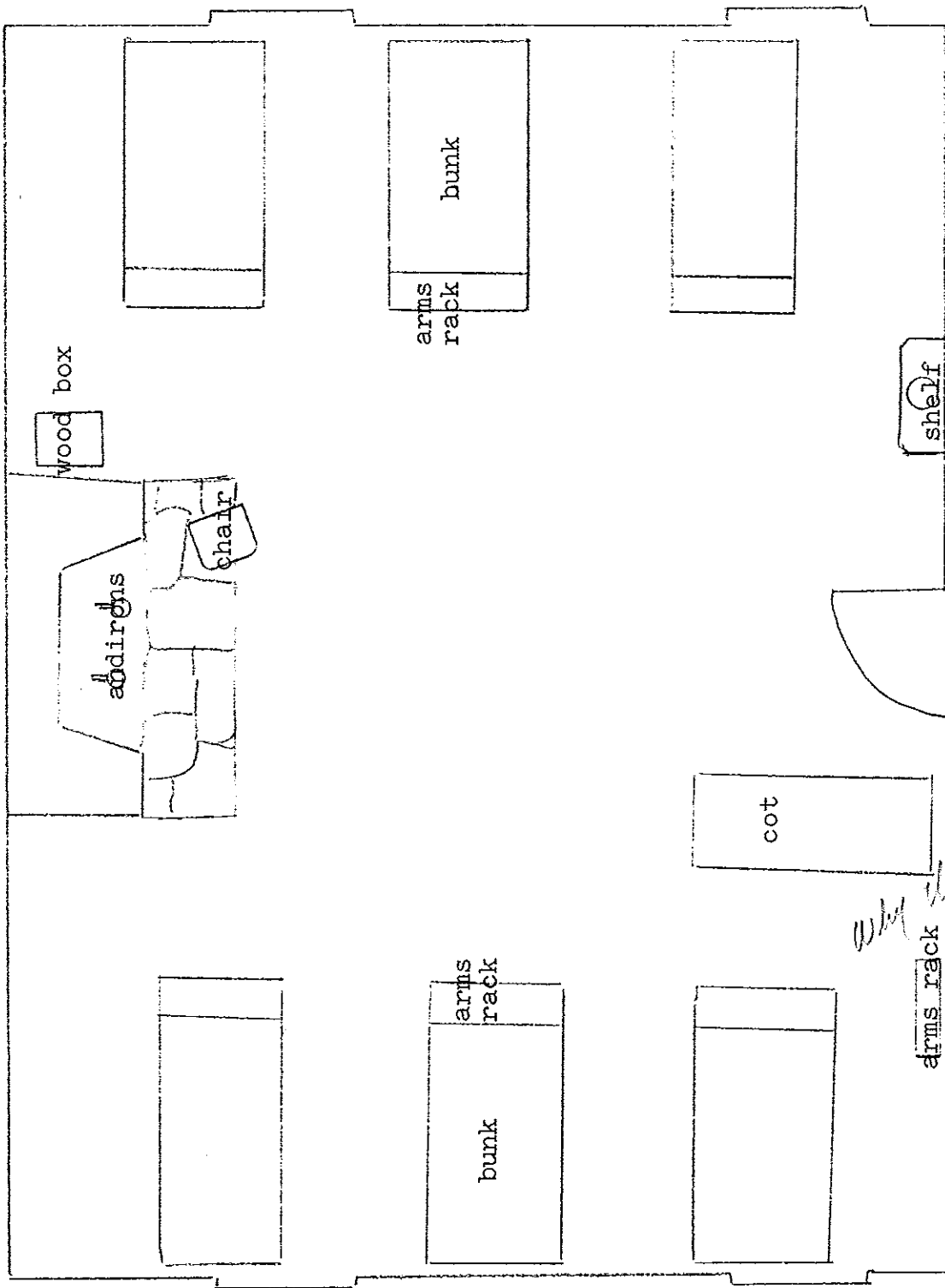
Partitions	450.
Cots (two)	100.
Quilt	125.
Blanket	150.
Clothing	400.
Table	100.
Benches (two)	150.
Cabinet	150.
Water bucket	35.
Keg	100.
Miscellaneous	400.
	<hr/>
	13235.

SQUAD ROOM NO. 2

Furnishings	<hr/>
	4790.

TOTAL \$18025.

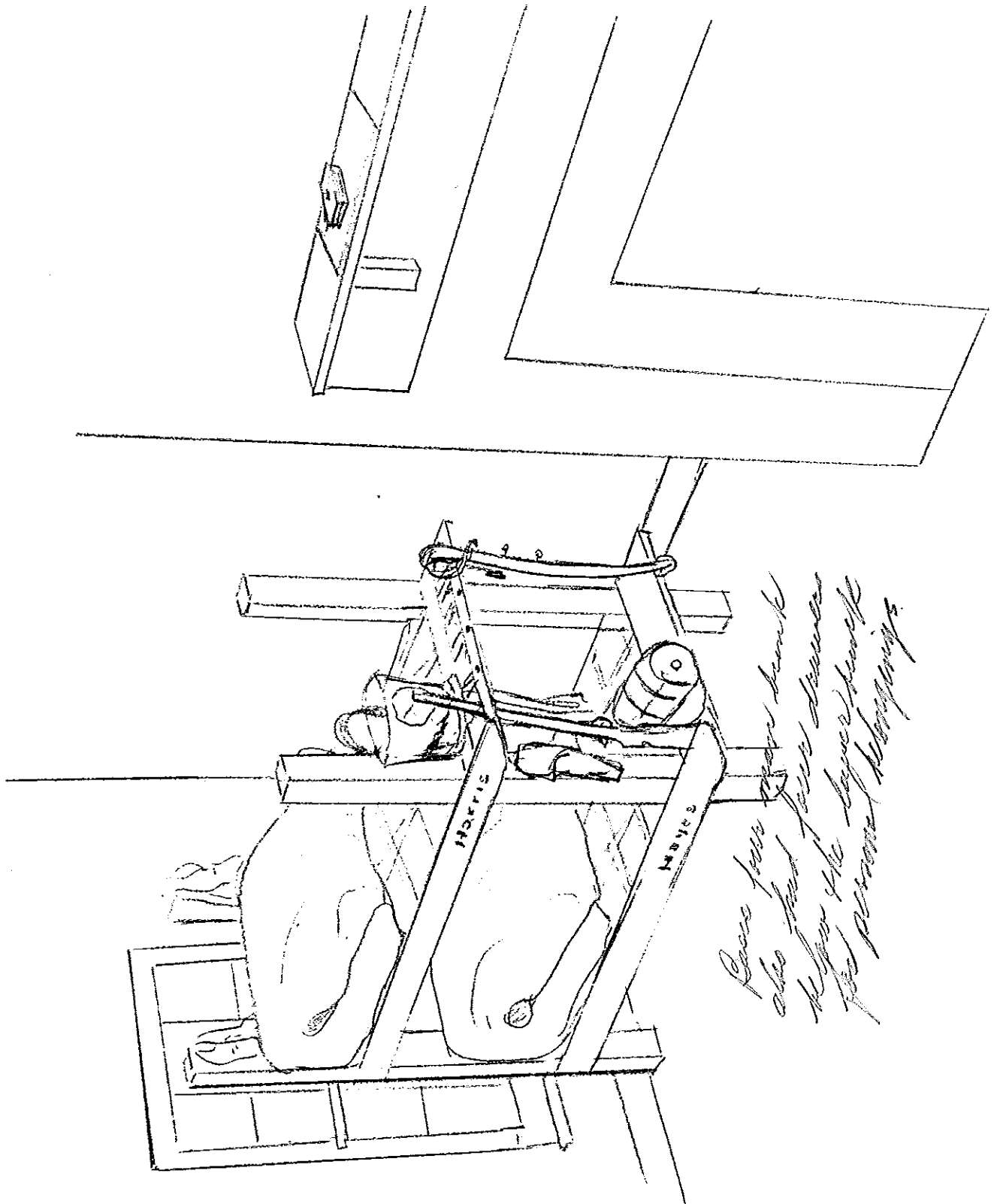
FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

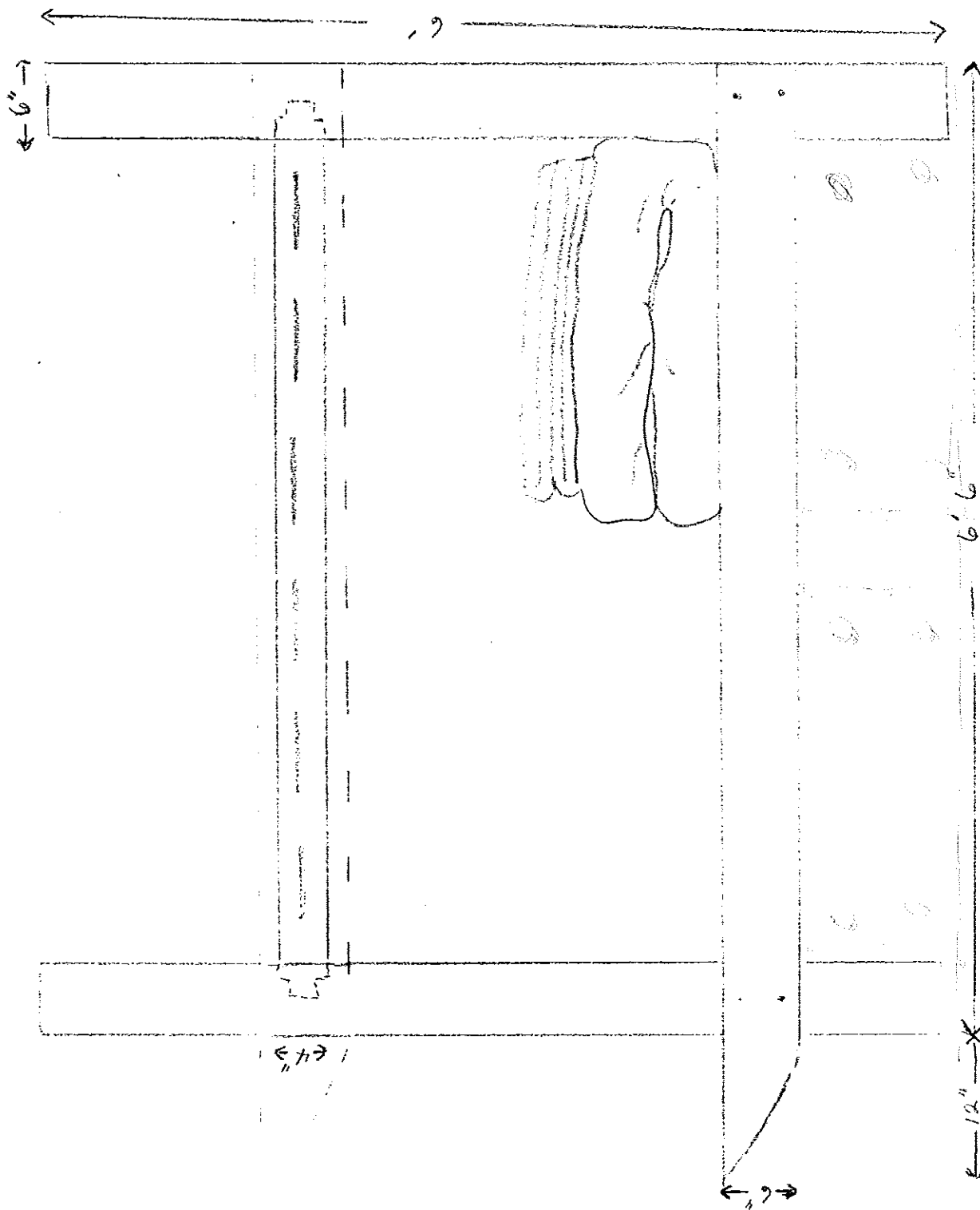


THE SQUAD ROOM

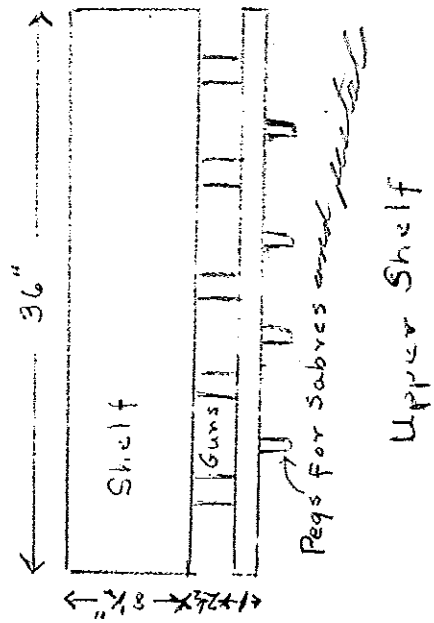
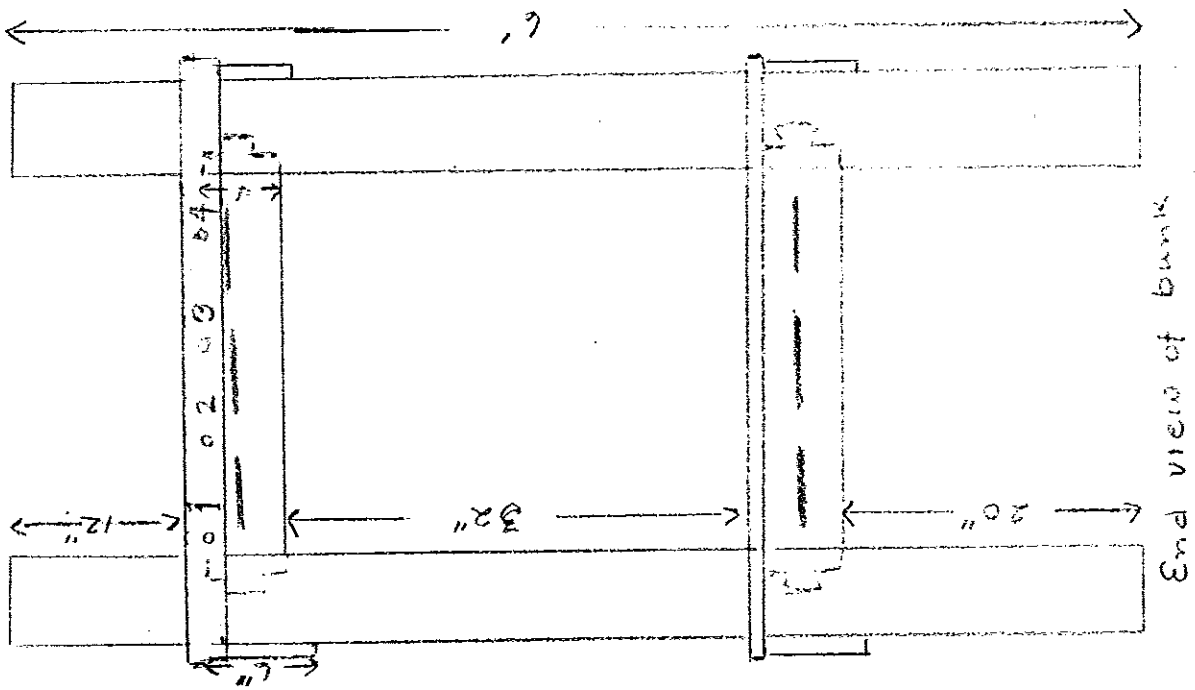
why the need for supplementing arms rack?

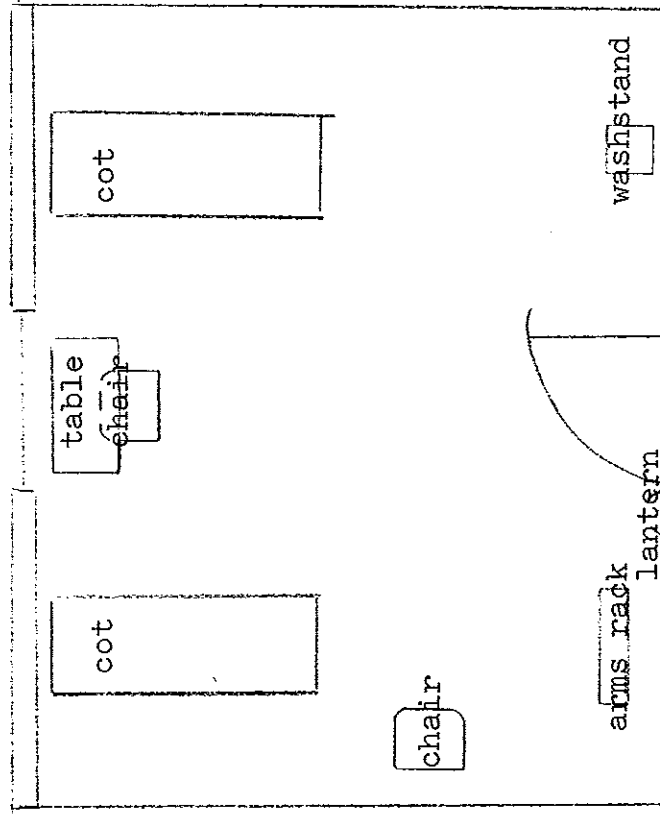
approx. 1'





Side view of bunk

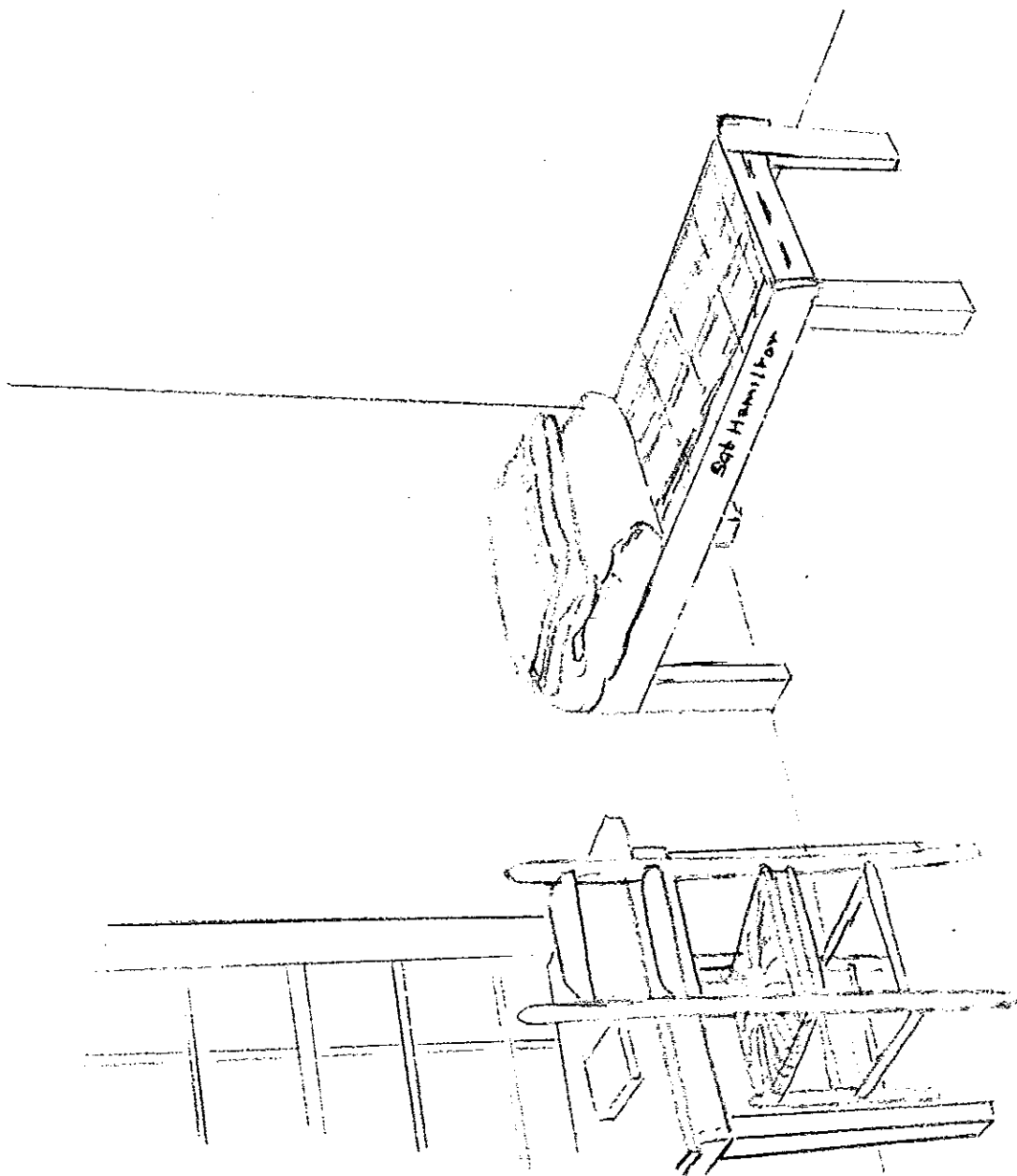


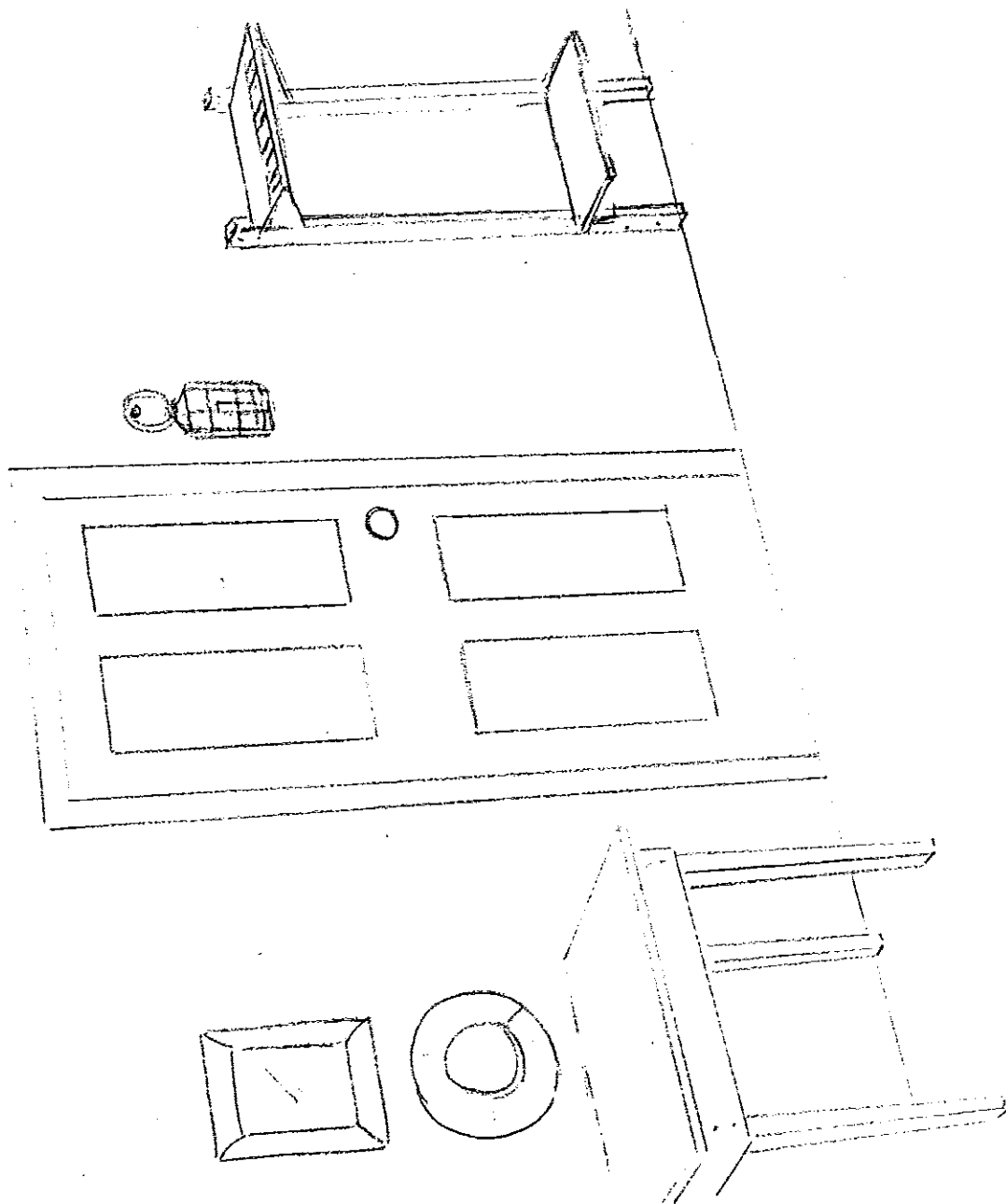


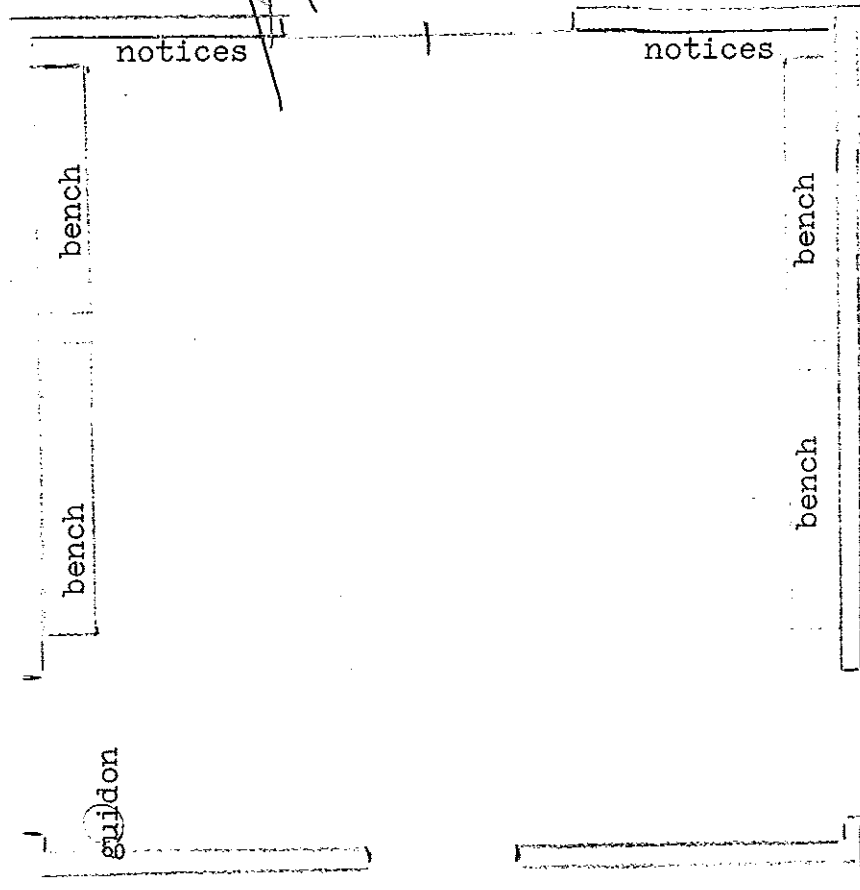
approx.

$\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'

THE SERGEANTS' ROOM

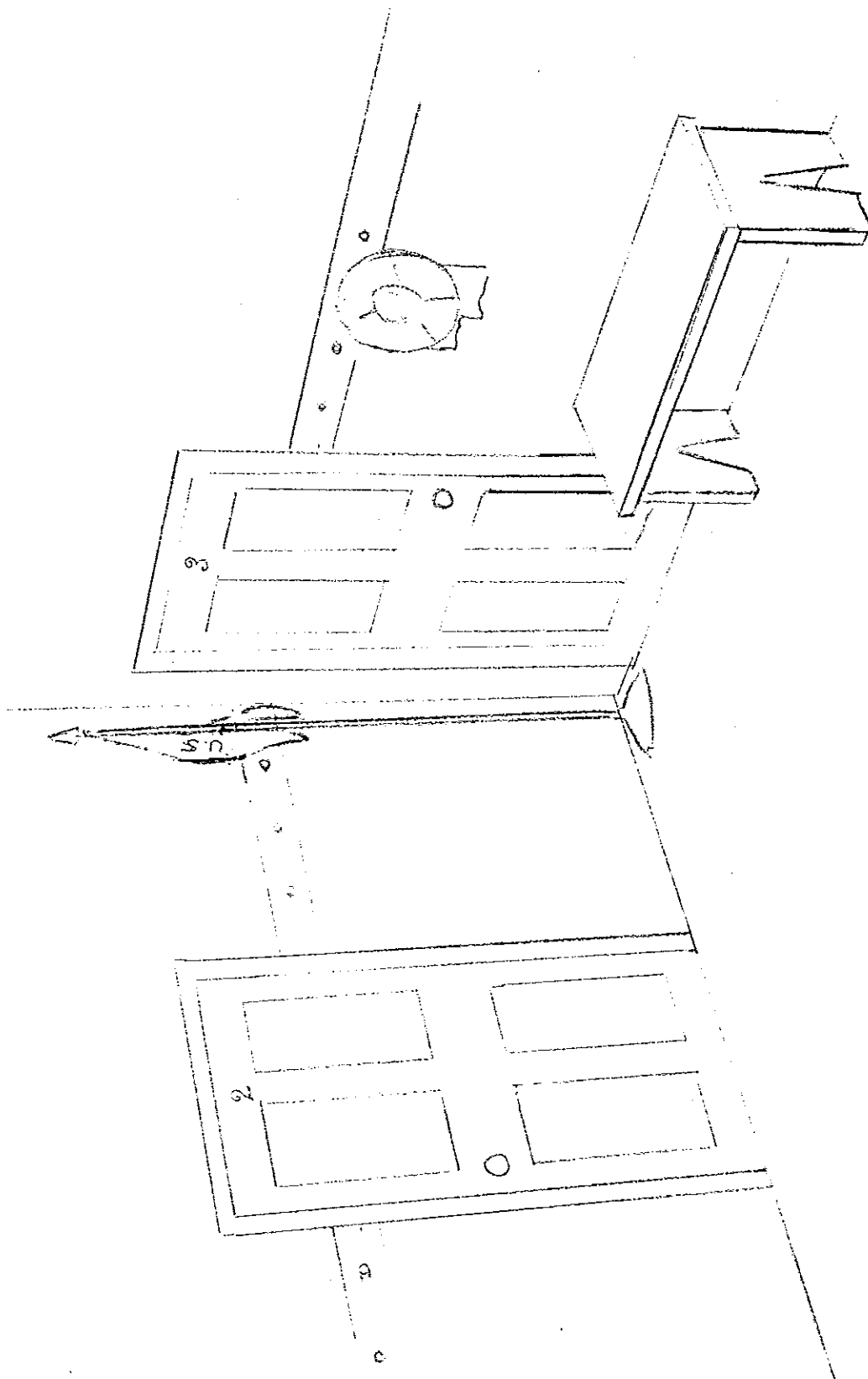


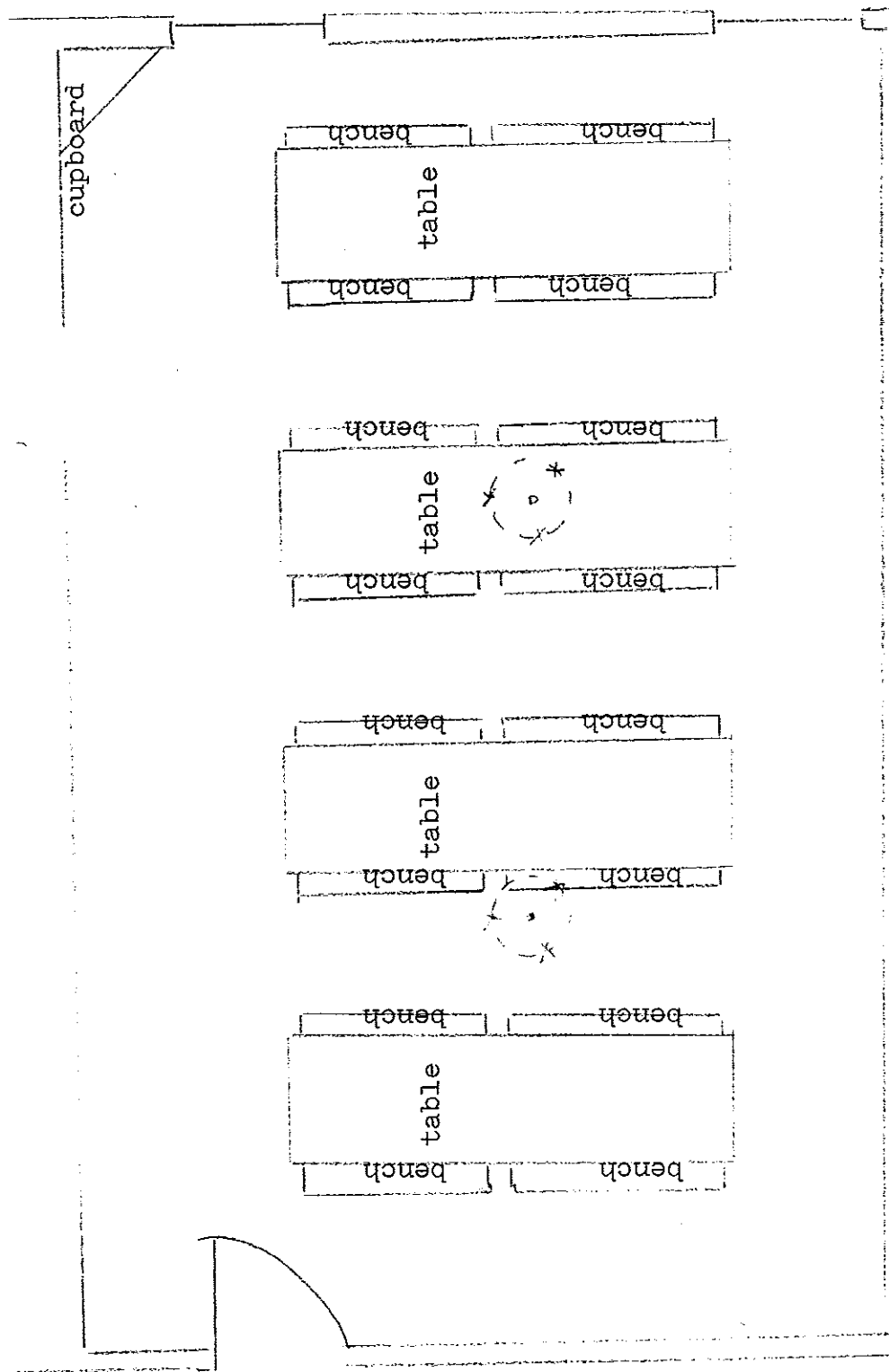




THE HALLWAY

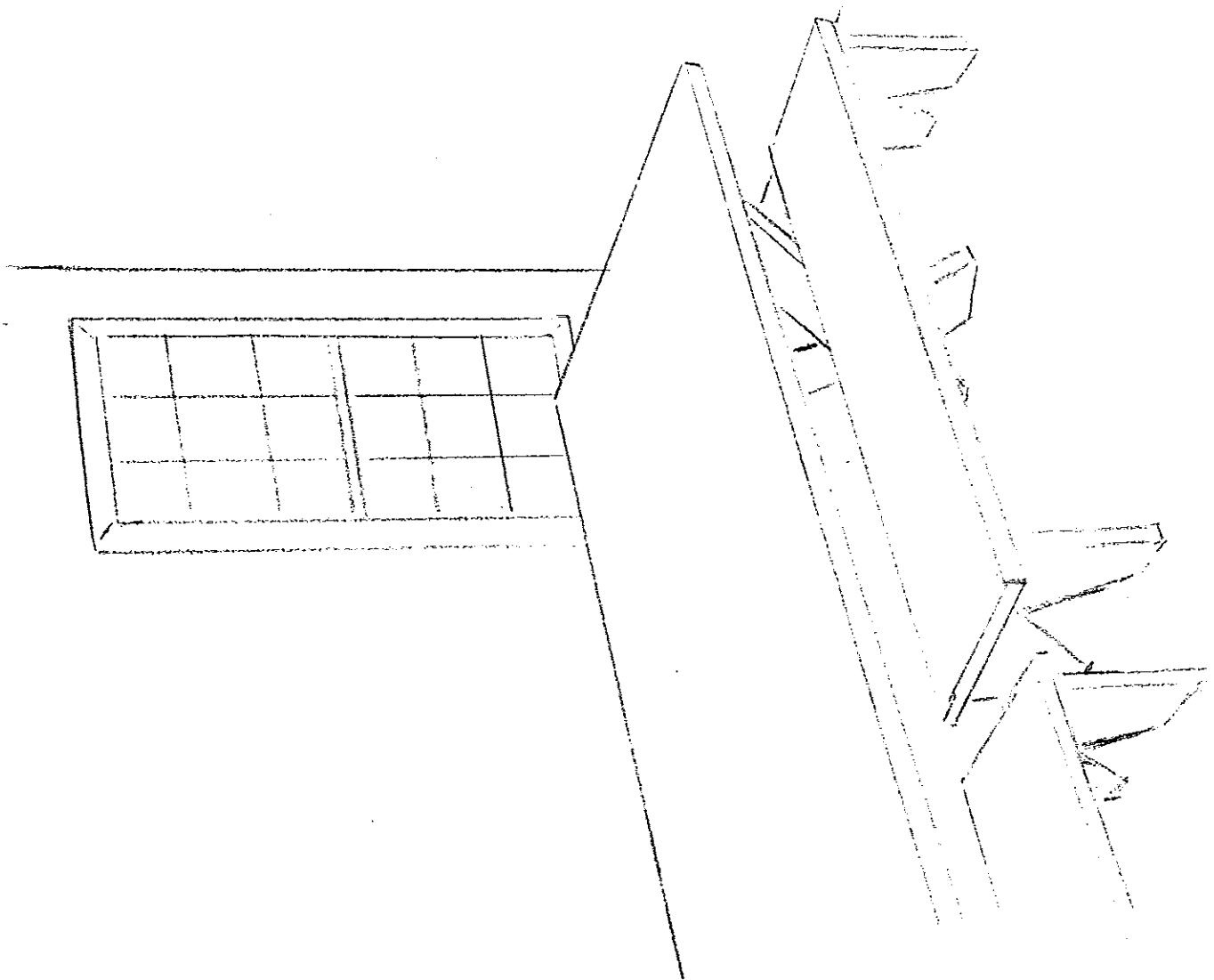
approx.
 $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'$

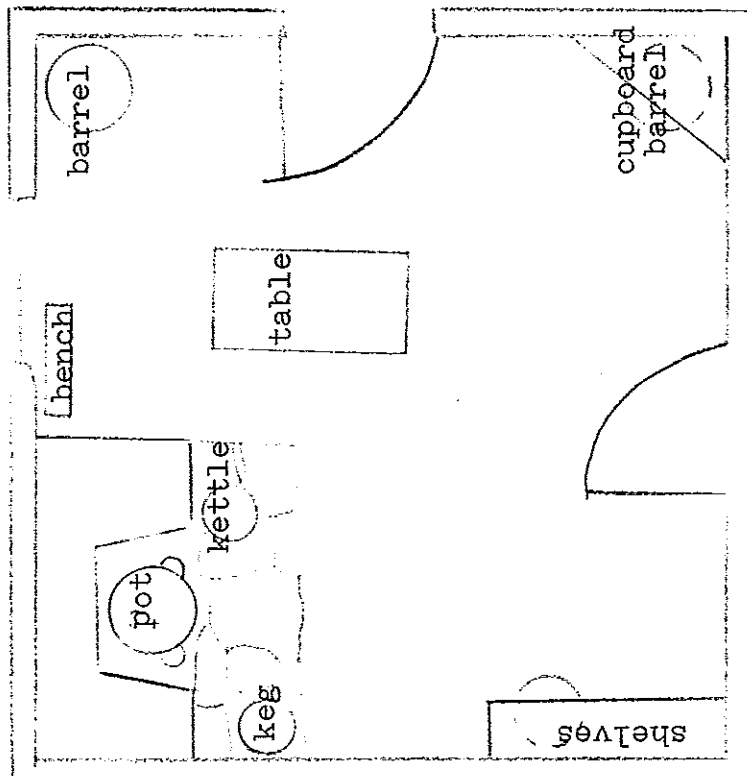




THE MESS HALL

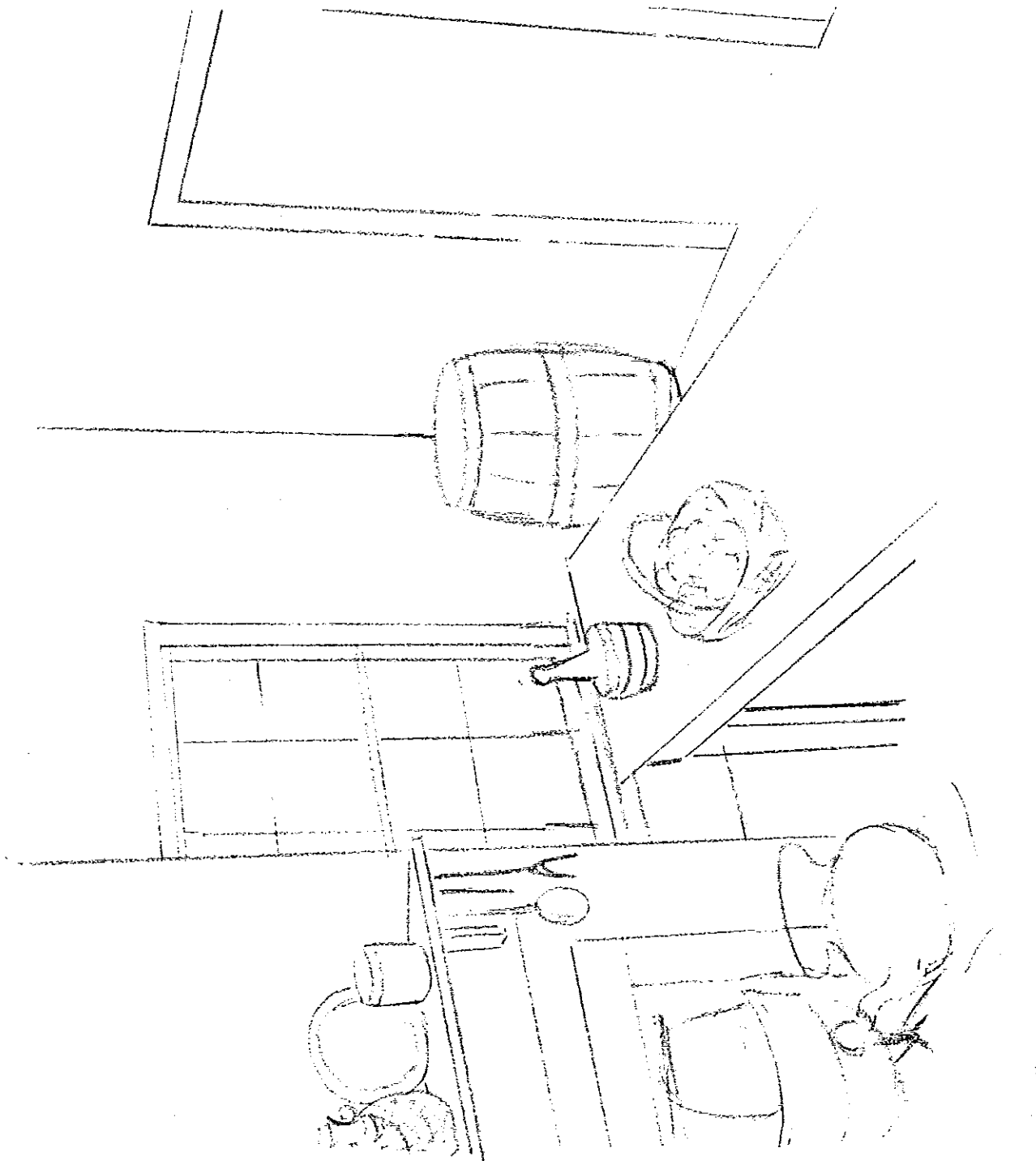
approx.
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

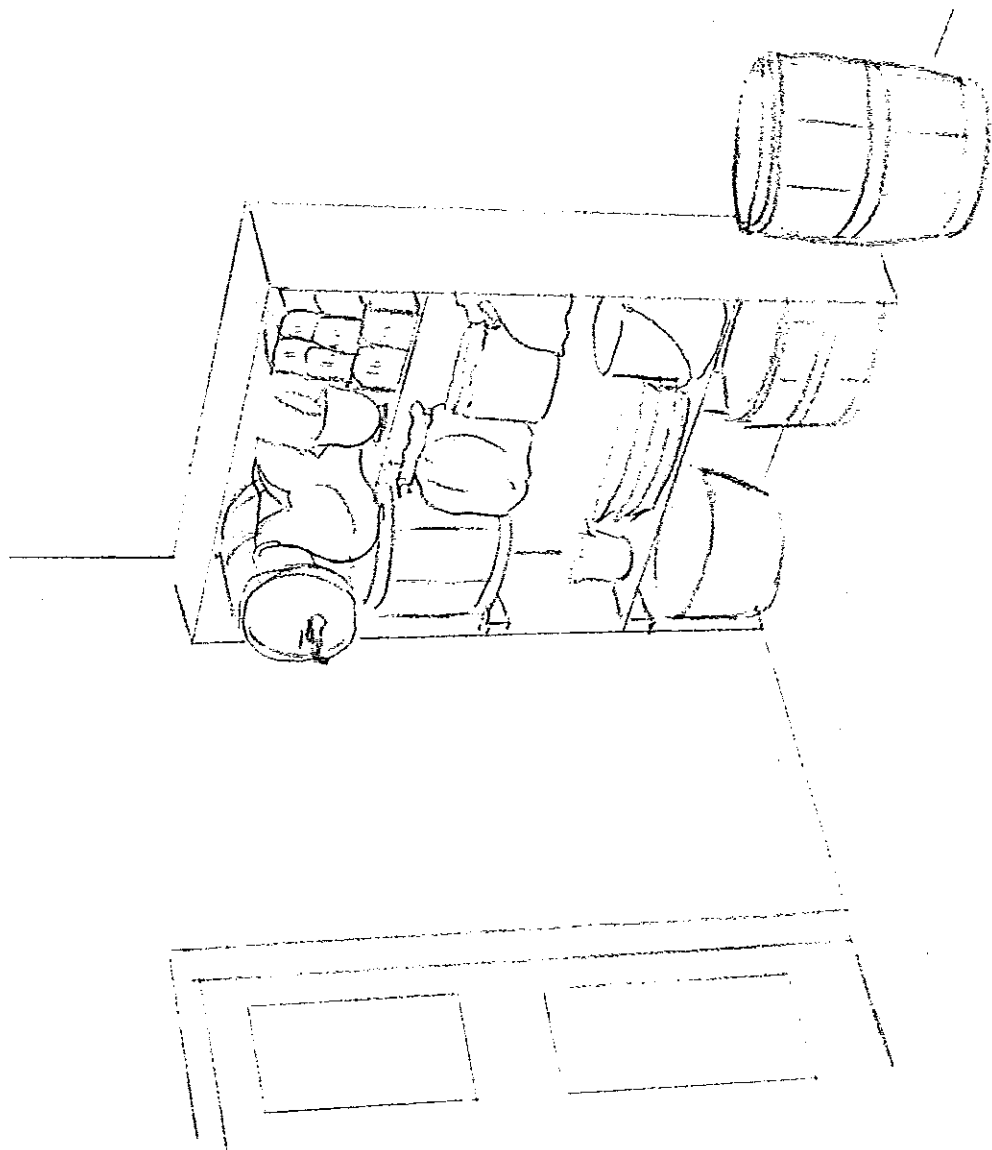


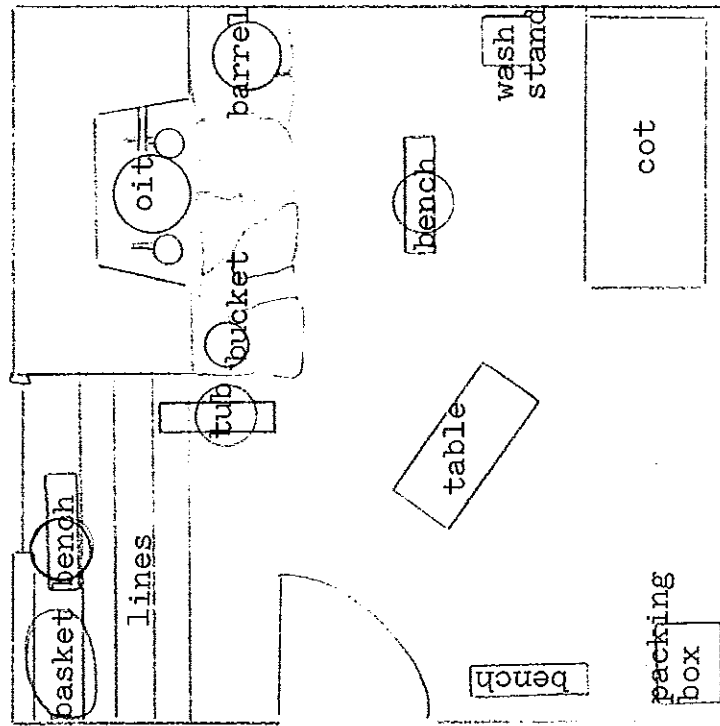


approx.
 $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'$

THE KITCHEN

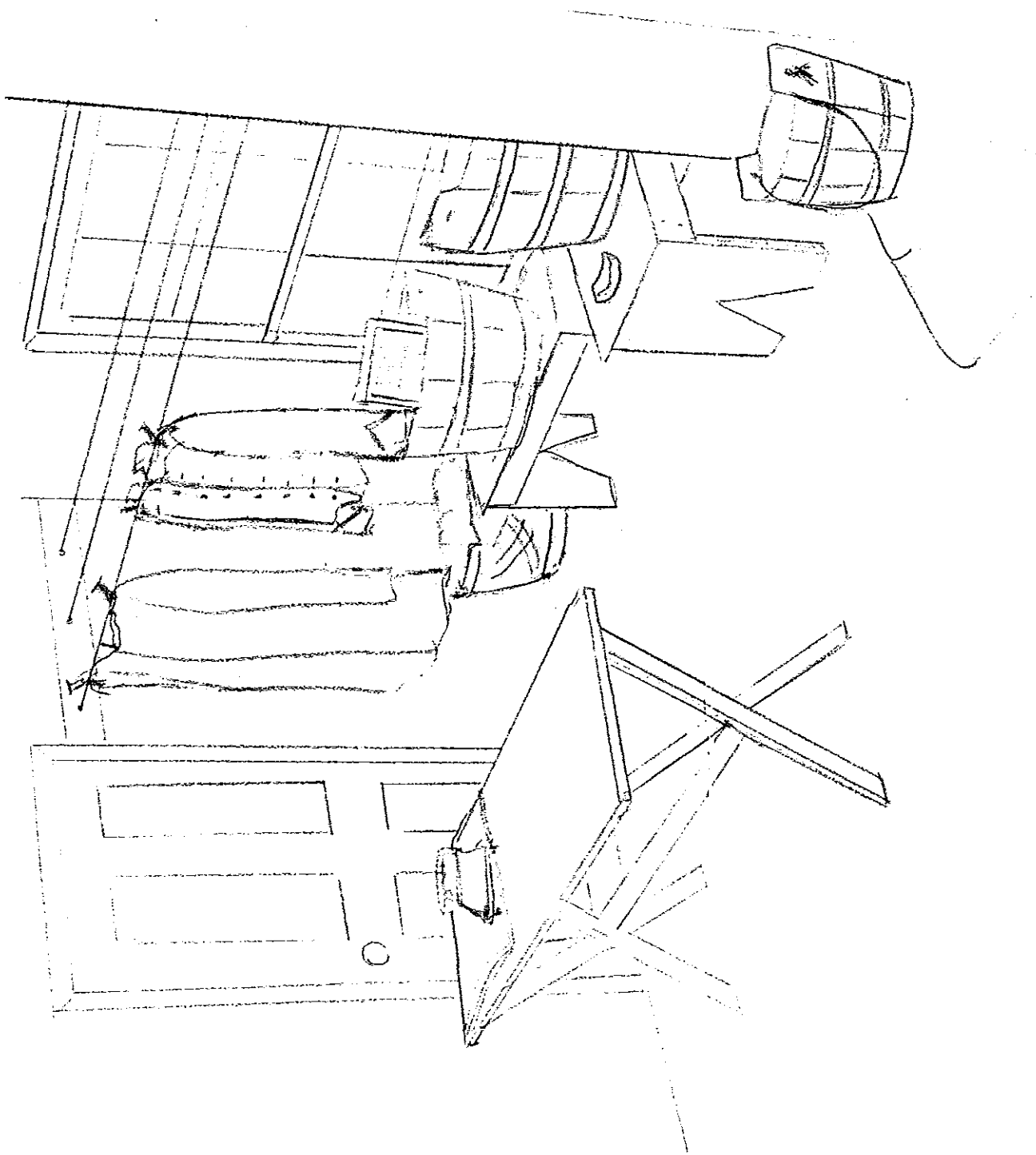


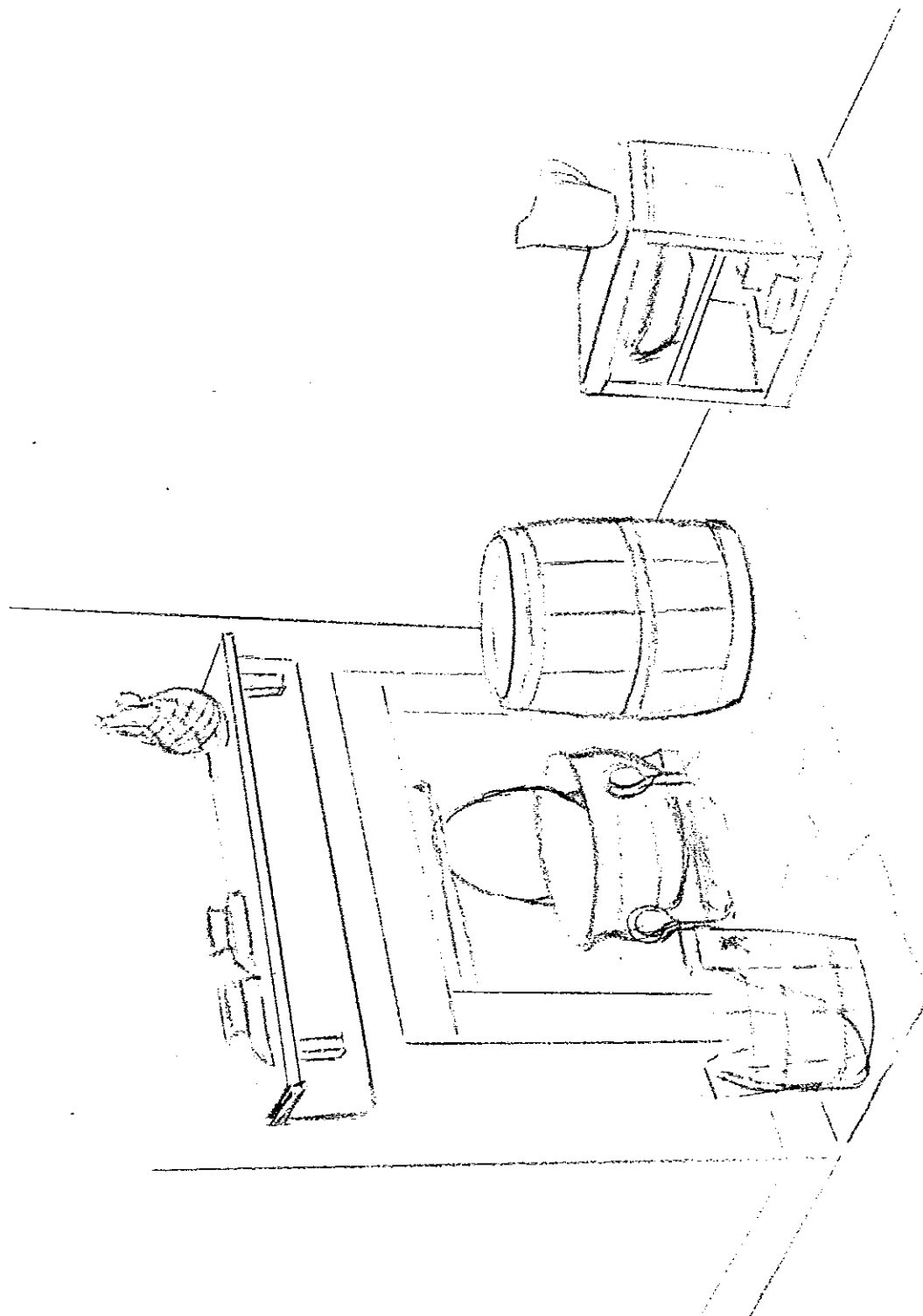


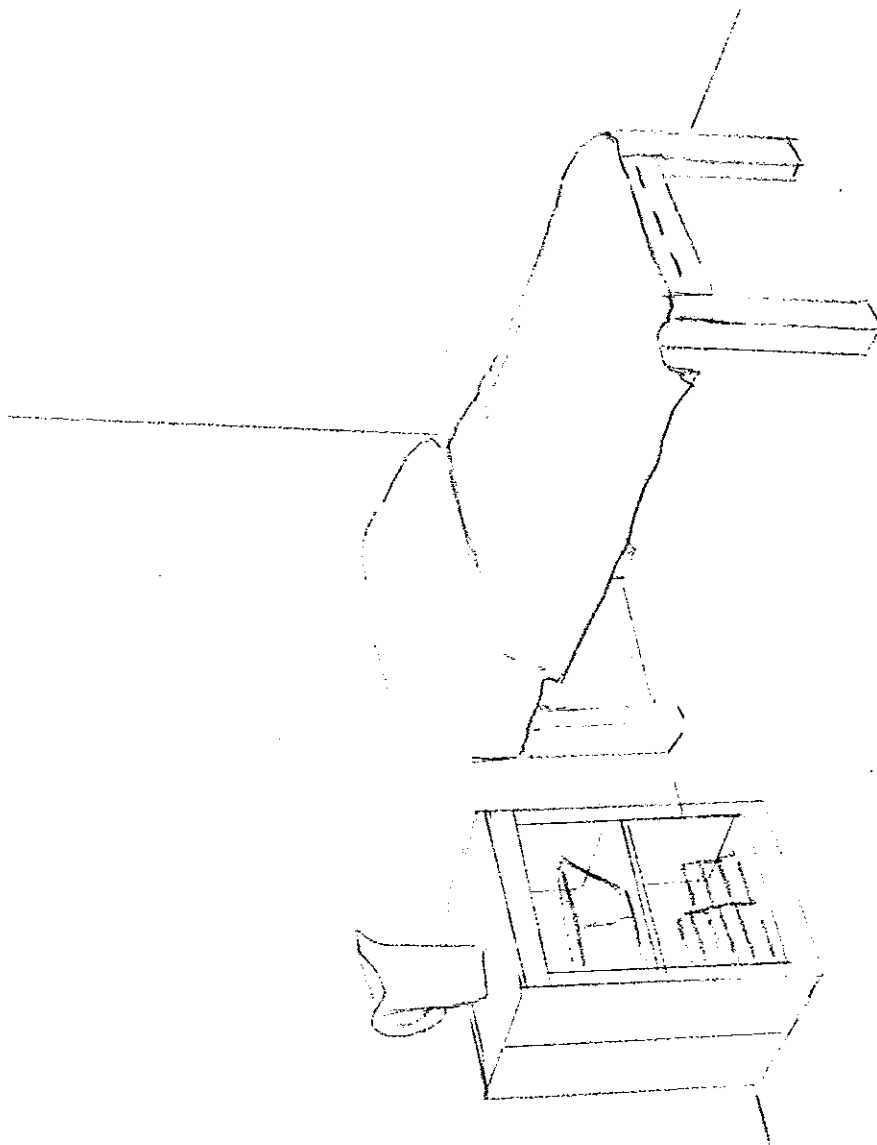


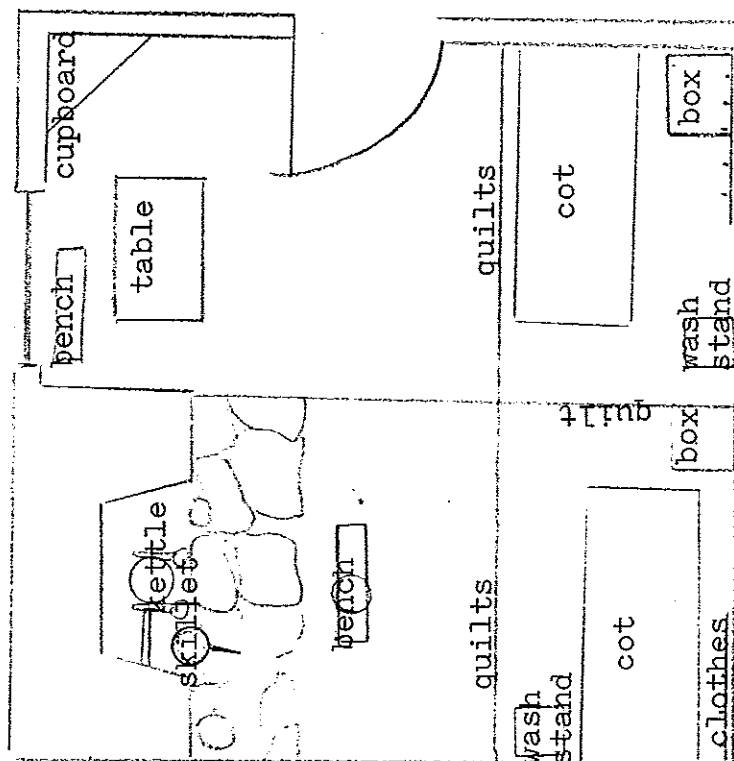
approx.
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

THE LAUNDRY ROOM



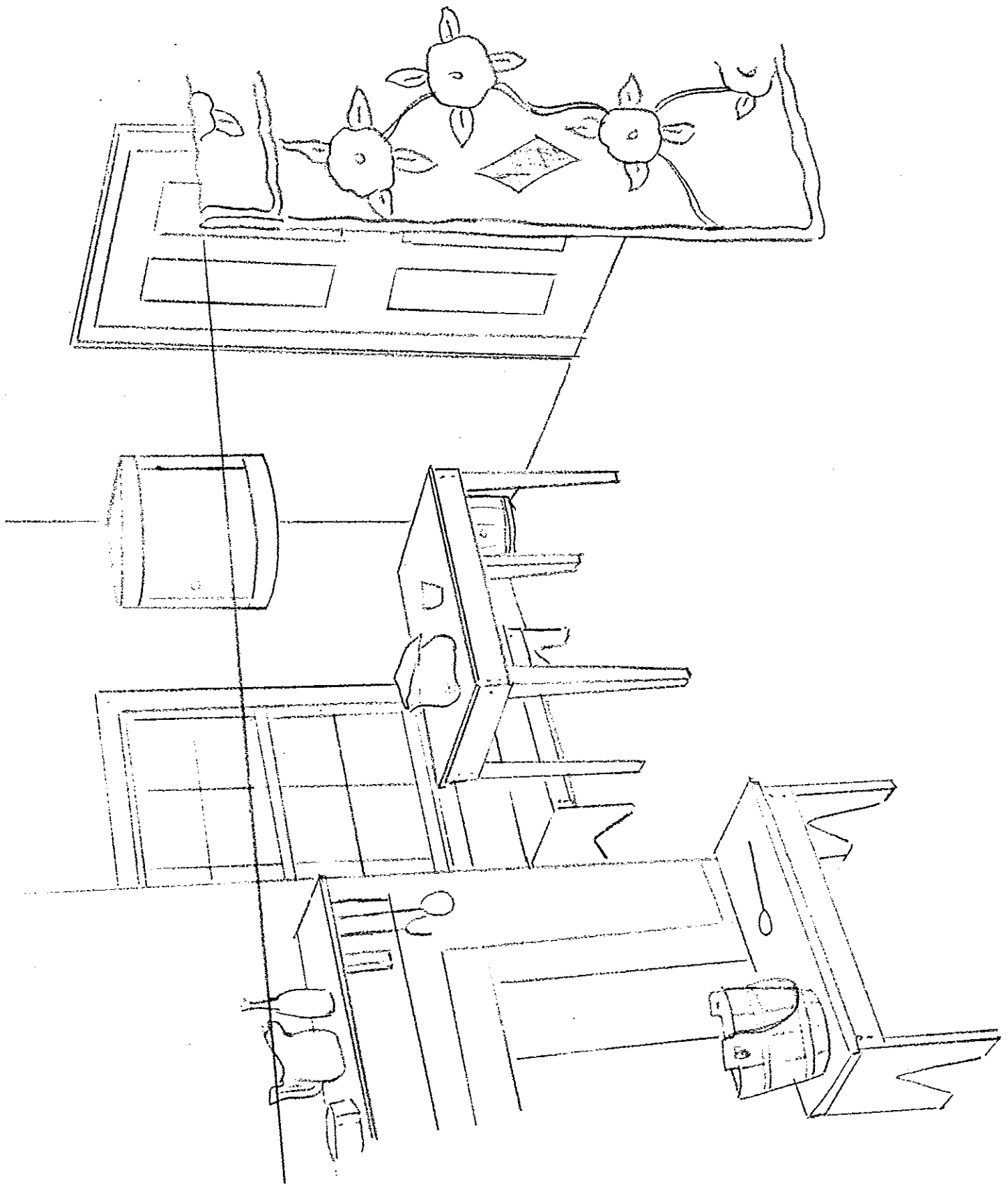


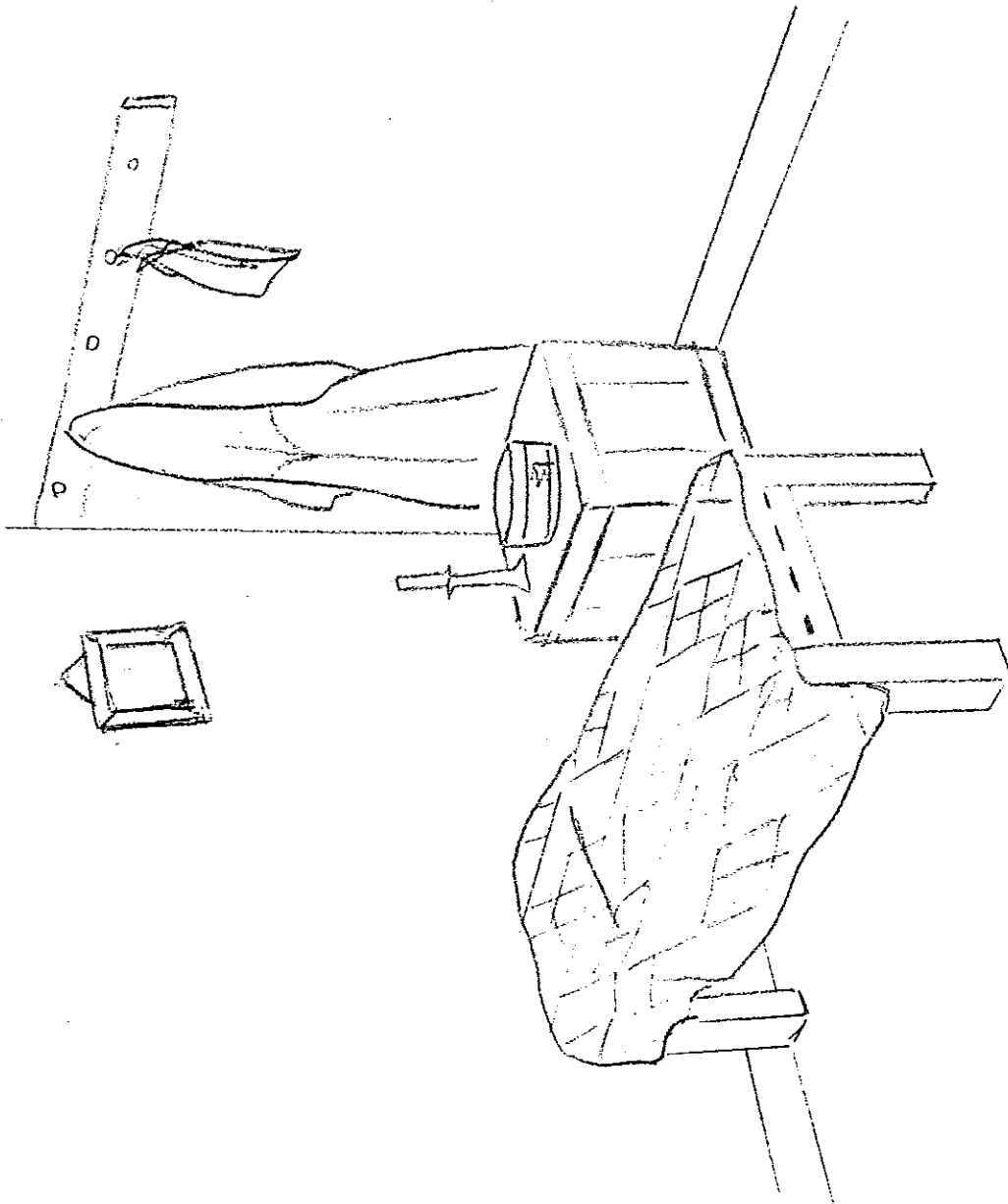


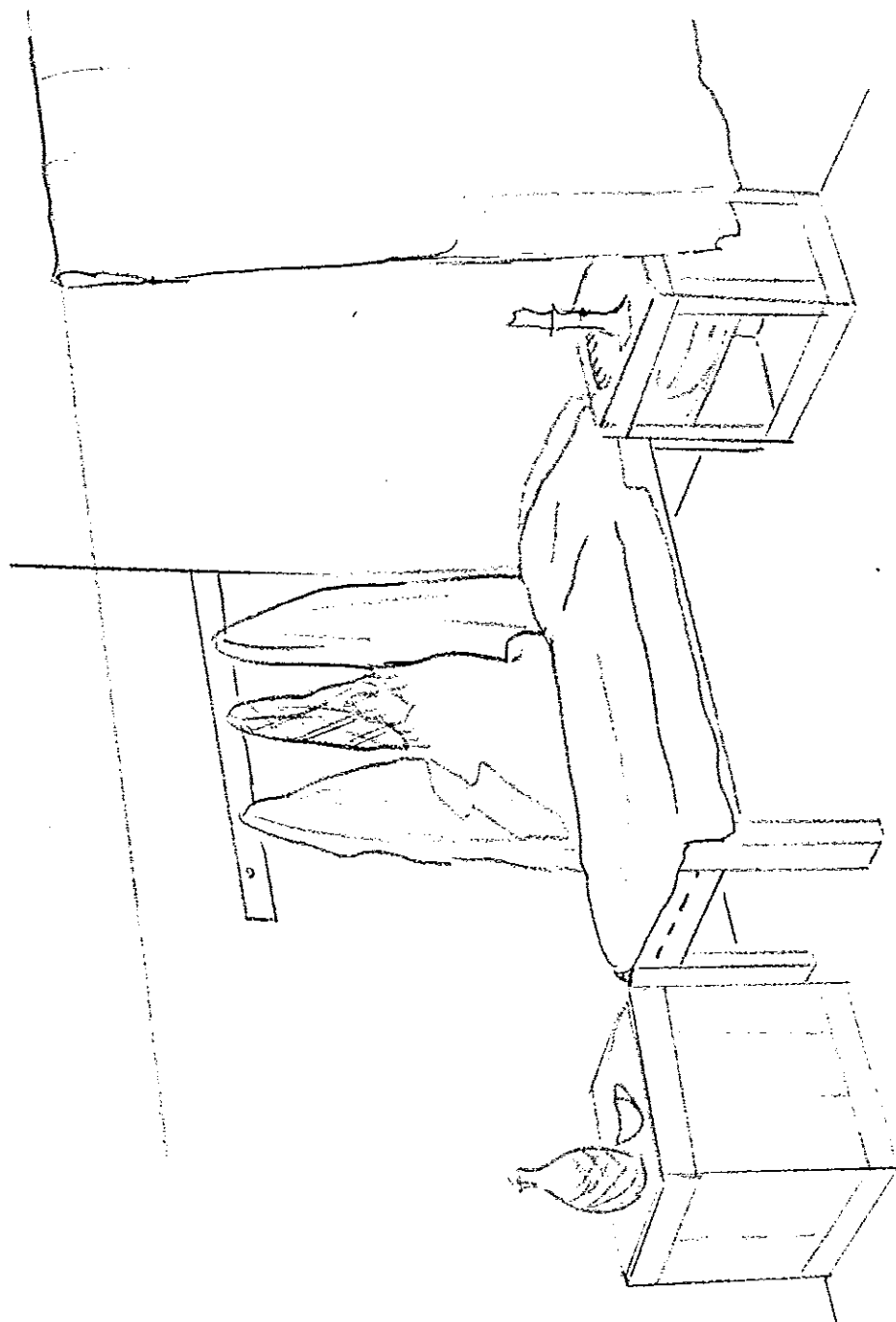


approx.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'

LAUNDRESSES' QUARTERS







PART IV
INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION

Visitors entering the refurnished Dragoon Barracks should feel that they have taken a step back in time. Here is the frontier army of yesterday. Although this is the home of the elite troops, the dragoons, there is little luxury. The barracks are clean, but comfort is minimum. The smell of infrequently washed bodies and the sound of boots will not be known, but a visitor should feel he has become a part of early Nineteenth Century Army life. Because so few know about the Mexican War, other than that it was fought, it is important to separate in the minds of visitors the fact that this is not a Civil War barracks. It is hoped that parts of the dragoon uniform and the accoutrements will help to make this transition.

The kitchen area will highlight the diet of the soldier of the frontier. Bread and soup it was, and this should be emphasized. Changes periodically in the items on the table may help. At times it may be possible to set potatoes and carrots on the table, ready to be peeled and put in the bubbling pot.

Particularly important is the role of the laundress, both in the laundry and in the quarters assigned to her. Her life was hard and filled with work, and Fort Scott

recognizes the bravery of these women, who also followed ✓
the guidon.

It is important that the barracks be kept spotlessly clean. Regular cleaning, especially of the pots and stoneware, is required. Ironware that has attracted dust quickly loses its appearance of being used. The only exception might be the laundresses' quarters and the laundry room, which of necessity became cluttered and messy. Dripping laundry on inclement days and spilled soapsuds on the floor would not have made this a pleasant area in which to work. To make the room appear more authentic, water probably should be spilled on the floor to dry as stains.

Some items require special protection. The ~~gun~~^{carbide}, pistol, sabre and accoutrements recommended for the squad room will be particularly vulnerable and will need to be fastened securely but inconspicuously. The lantern in the sergeant's room also may require either fastening to its peg or removal to a different place, as was mentioned previously. The basins in the hall, if used, will require some attention. Visitors should be cautioned not to handle the guidon, although the guide may wish to display it.

Small kitchen items will require some securing, particularly the items on the mantel. Proper attention

by the guide should handle this area, unless visitors are allowed to roam the barracks unattended. If this is done, barriers should be provided throughout. The laundry room has little that could be taken, unless some of the smaller items could be removed. Care should be taken that visitors do not handle the garments on the drying line. In the laundresses' quarters visitors should also refrain from handling the quilts and blankets used as partitions. The latter should be pulled back so that visitors are able to view the sleeping areas easily. Items on the mantel should be secured inconspicuously.

On some of the holidays, Christmas, Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July, the area may wish to decorate the mess hall and porches. Bunting and flags may be used outdoors and indoors on the anniversary of our nation's birth. During the Christmas season, greens and candles, even a small tree, might be placed in the mess hall and hallway upstairs. All of the above, however, should be kept within the spirit of the frontier soldier and not allowed to become that of today's soldier.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Barracks for 50 men, QMD plan, 1864.

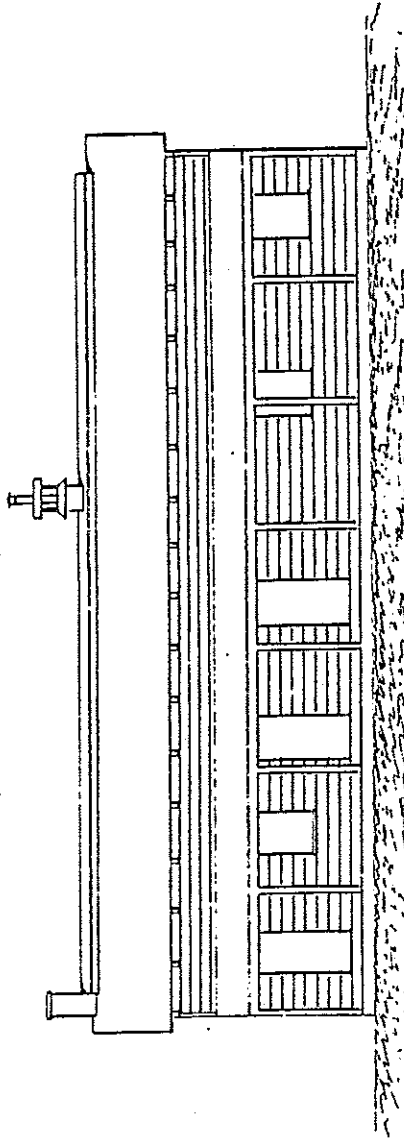
End Section, barracks, Pottsville, Civil War.

Mode of Ventilating, QMD, 1864.

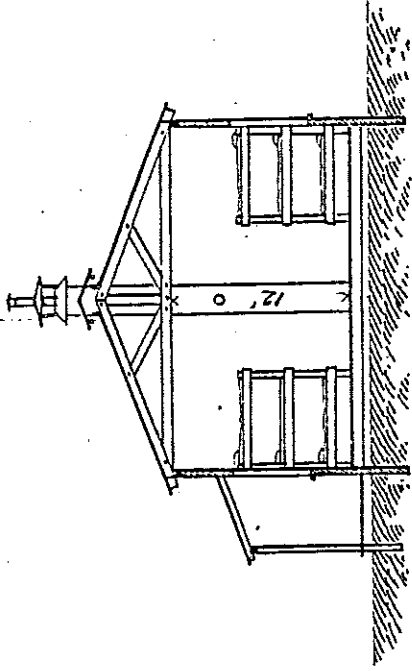
Floor plan for barracks, Map 135.

Bunks of the First Rhode Island, Harper's Weekly.

Bunk plans used at Fort Snelling restoration.



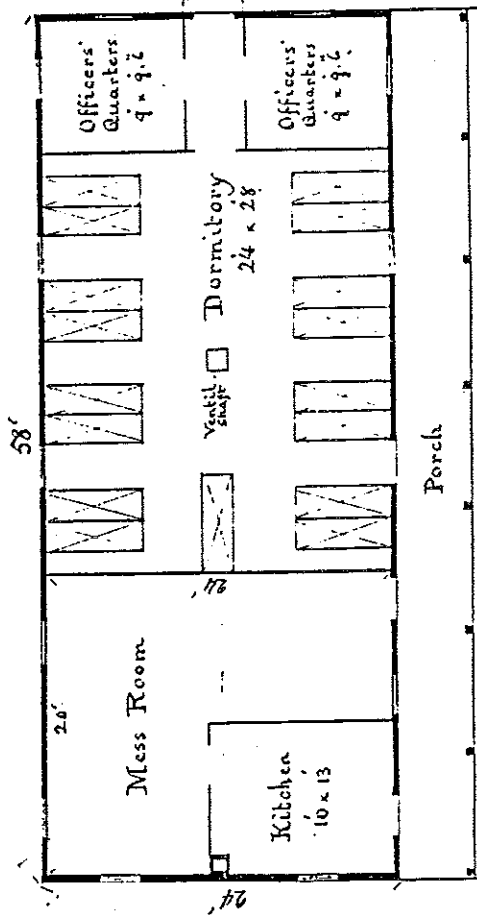
ELEVATION



SECTION

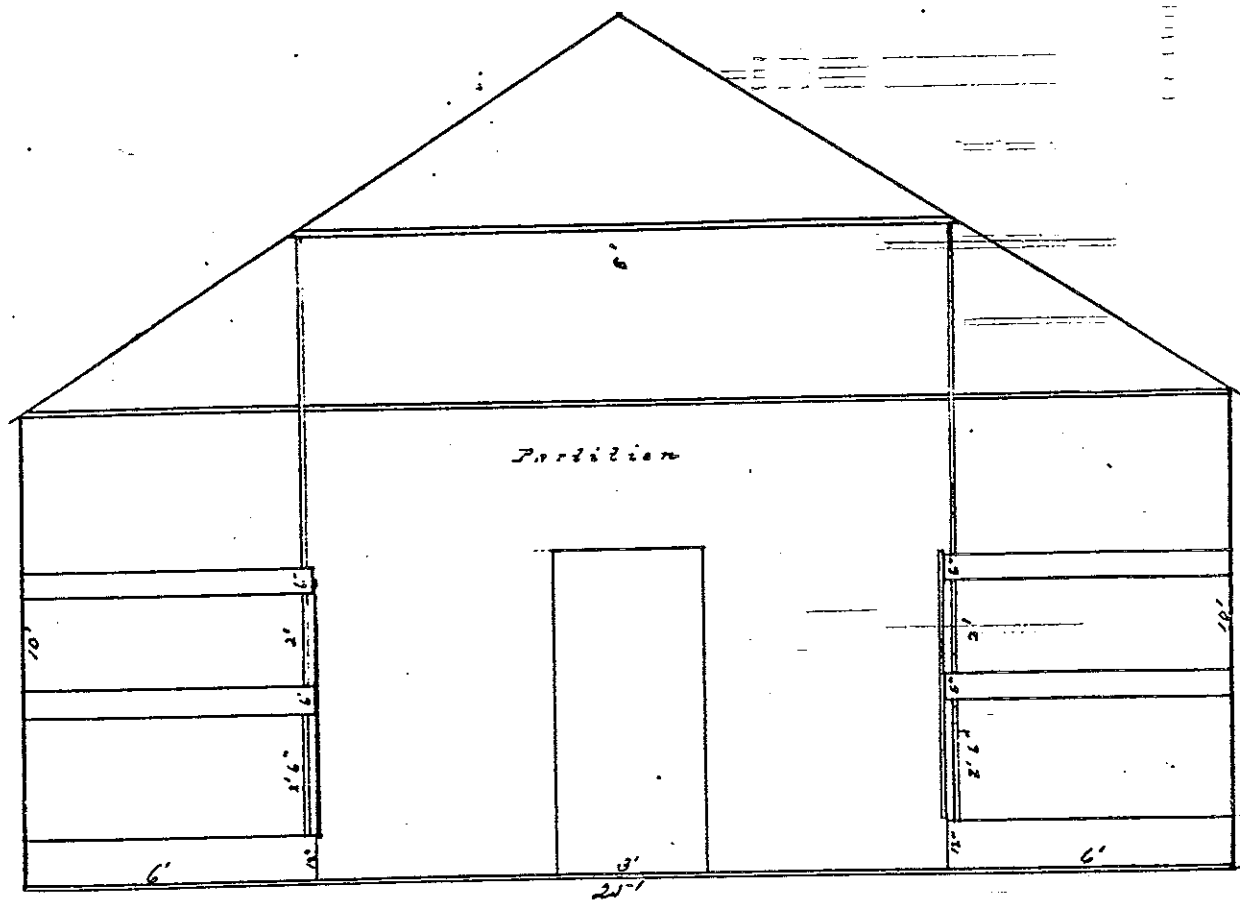
BARRACKS FOR 50 MEN

Scale 8 feet to an inch



PLAN

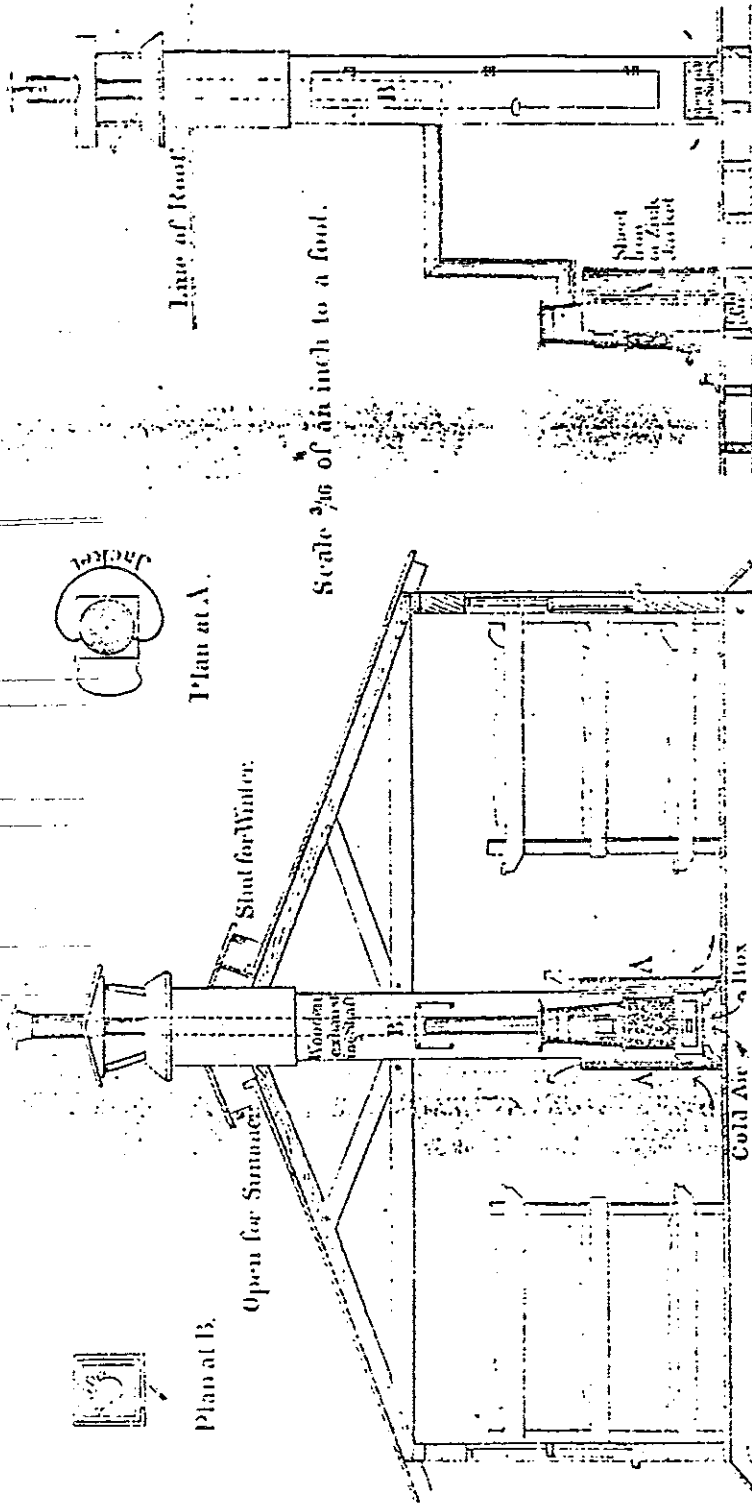
Approved, General and Lt. in command
 of
 the
 barracks, to be built at Fort
 Smith, Arkansas.
 J. P. D. D. D.
 J. P. D. D. D.
 J. P. D. D. D.



Front Section.

Sally for Bunk

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, D.C. Aug 27th 1904.



No 5.

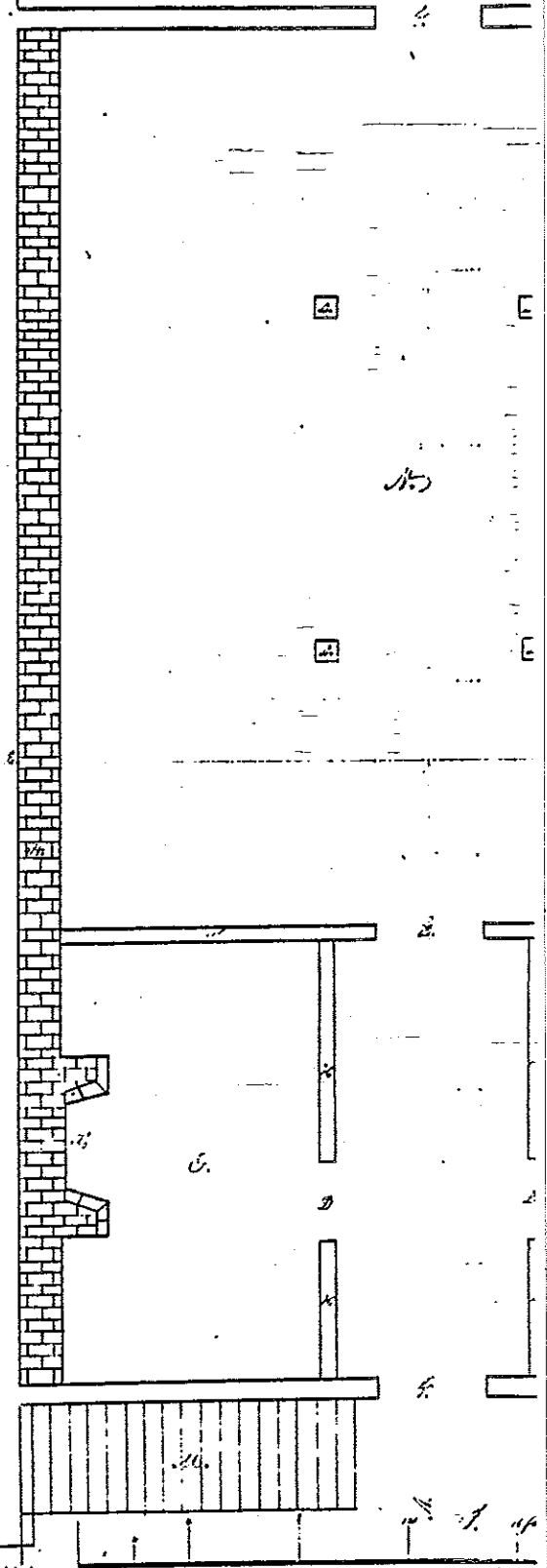
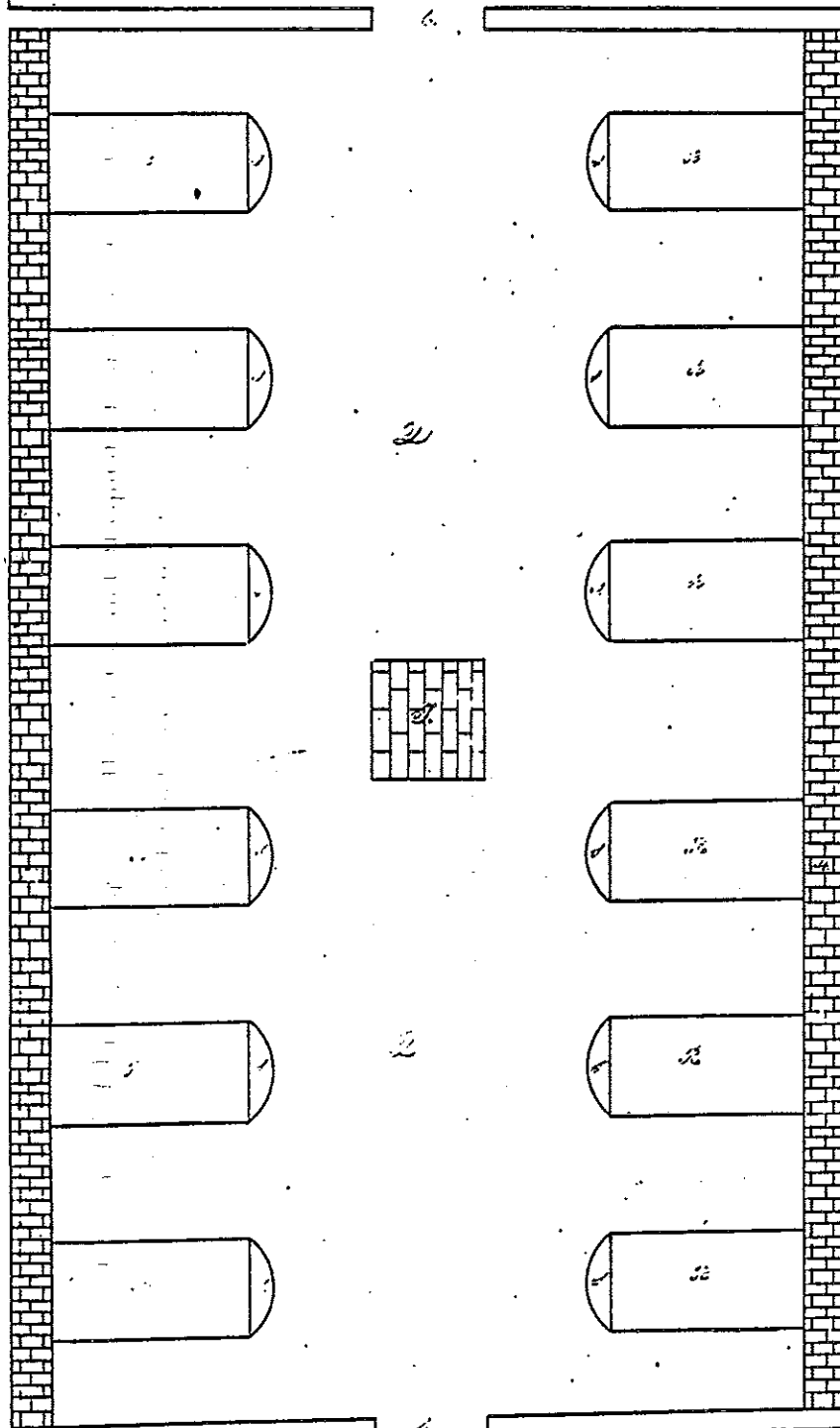
MODE OF VENTILATING temporary Barracks and Hospitals, heated by stoves during

cold weather, when the usual Summer Ridge Ventilation becomes excessive.

24/10/04

Plan of Company Quarters
second floor.

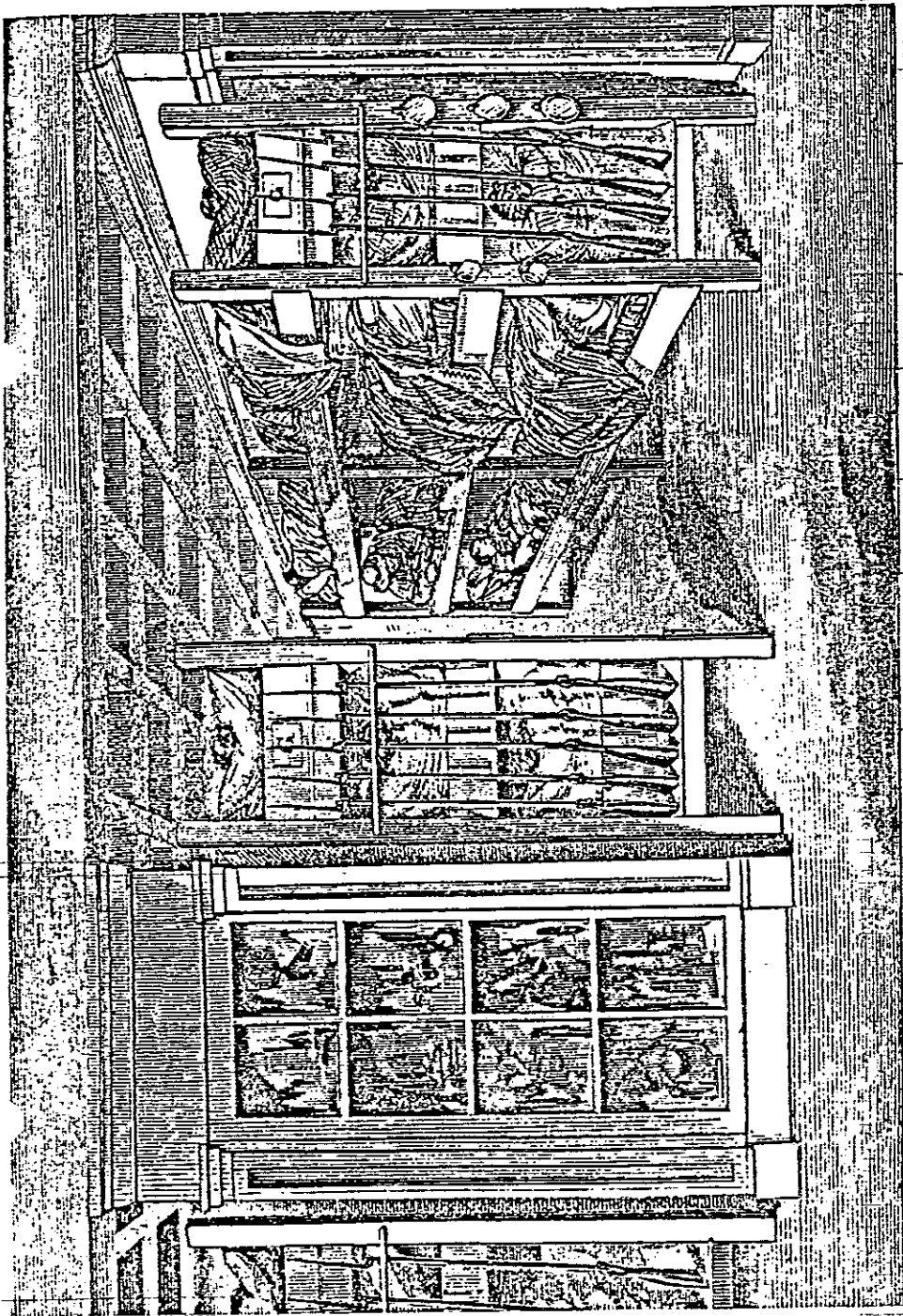
Plan of Company Quarters
first floor.



References...

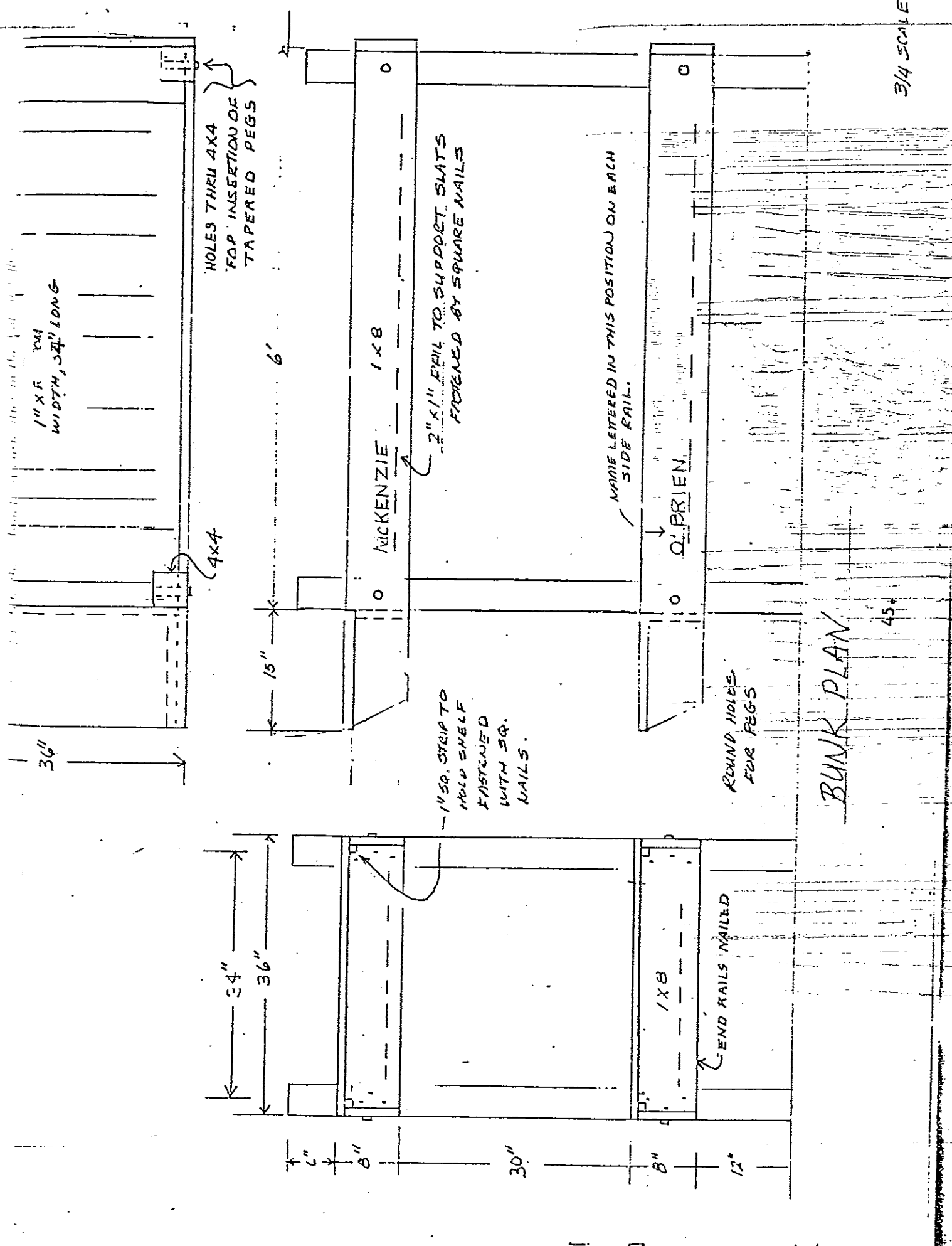
A. 12. Plans front to rear. — C. 1. Plans on a line with range of buildings — 4. Doors outside
 2. Inside doors — 5. Partition walls — 6. Biographies — 7. Fire places. — 8. Belongings to
 the stair-cases — 9. Mess Room & Kitchen — 10. Oratory (Sgt. Room) — 11. Store Room & office —
 12. Bunks, double height & width each contain four men — 13. Linen closet. — 14. Stove.

Scale 1/4 inch to one foot



Harper's Weekly

Bunks of the First Rhode Island beside the cabinets of curiosities in the Patent Office



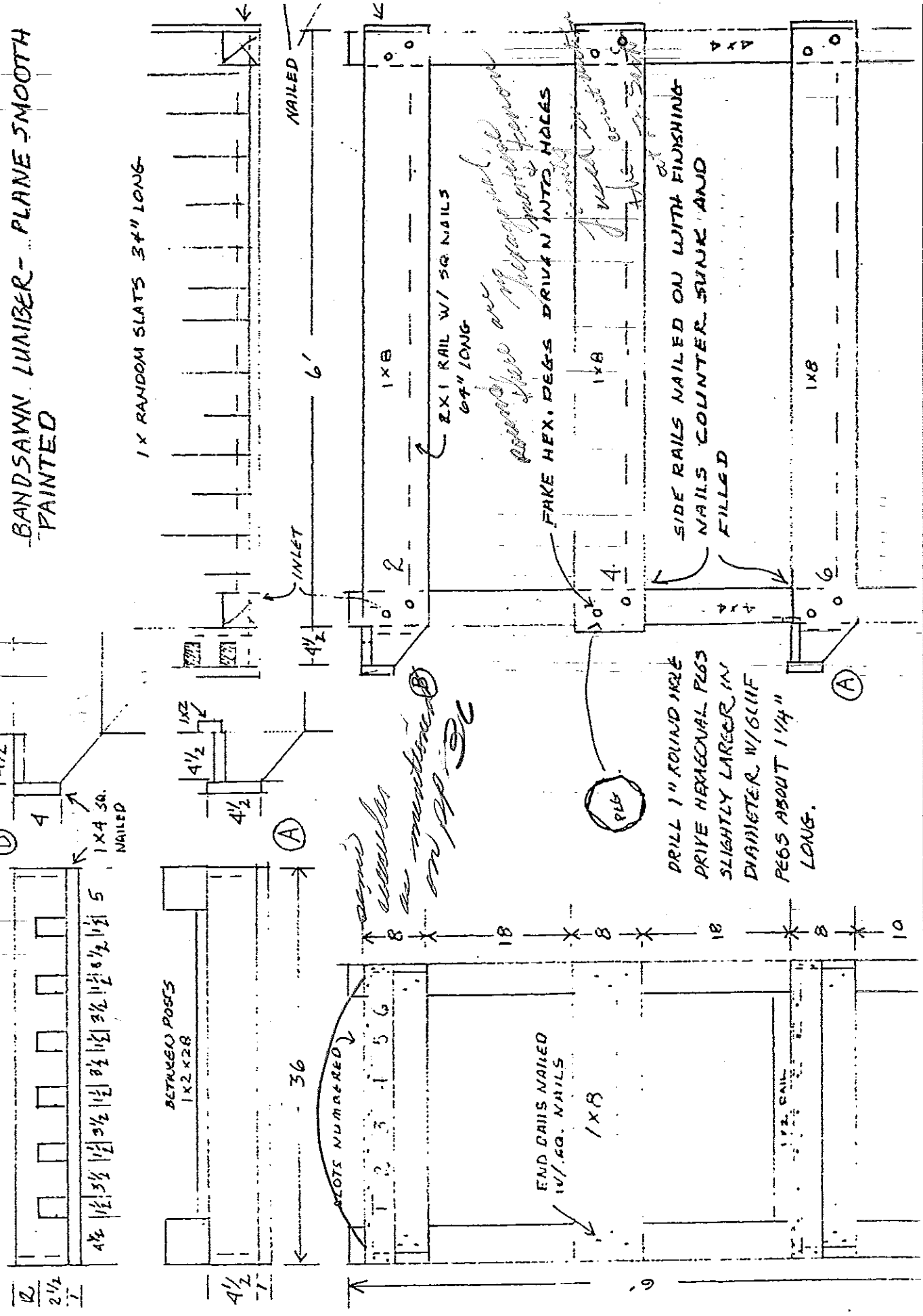
BUNK PLAN

45.

3/4 SCALE

For Spalling Restoration
 of
 Munro's
 Historical Society

BUNKS FOR GUARDHOUSE-MAKE 3.
 BANDSAWN LUMBER- PLANE SMOOTH
 PAINTED



APPENDIX B

Sergeant's and enlisted man's dress uniform,
1833-1851, from Steffen.

Dragoon white summer dress, 1833-1851, from
Steffen.

Enlisted man's fatigue uniform, c. 1842, from
Steffen.

Dragoon dress hat, 1833-1851, from Howell and
Kloster.

Boots, from Steffen.

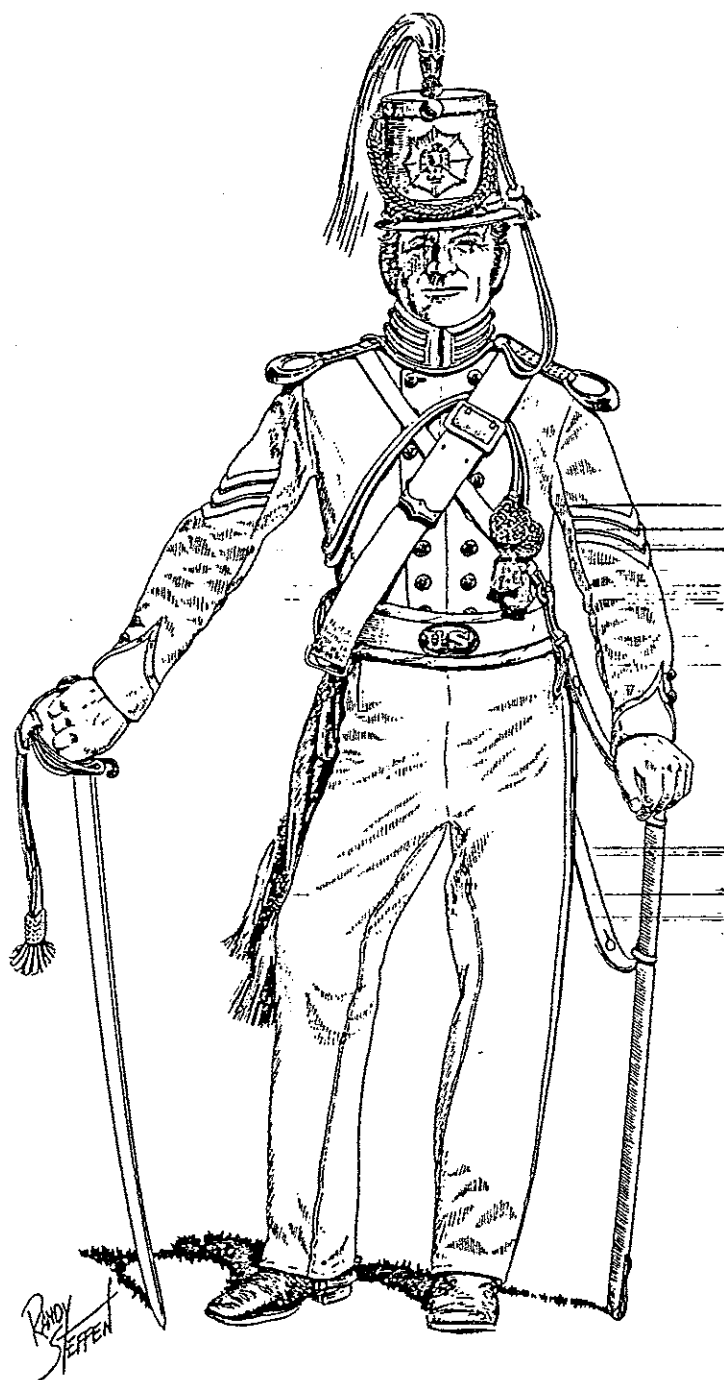


FIGURE 51. Sergeant and private, Regiment of Dragoons (ca. 1839), in dress uniforms that were regulation from 1833 until the uniform change in 1851. The sergeant is recognized by his chevrons, the yellow lace, blind button holes on his collar, and his yellow worsted sash. Both dragoons are armed

with the 1833 dragoon sabre. The private's 1833 breech-loading percussion Hall carbine, developed especially for the new regiment of dragoons, is suspended from its sling and swivel over his shoulder and back.

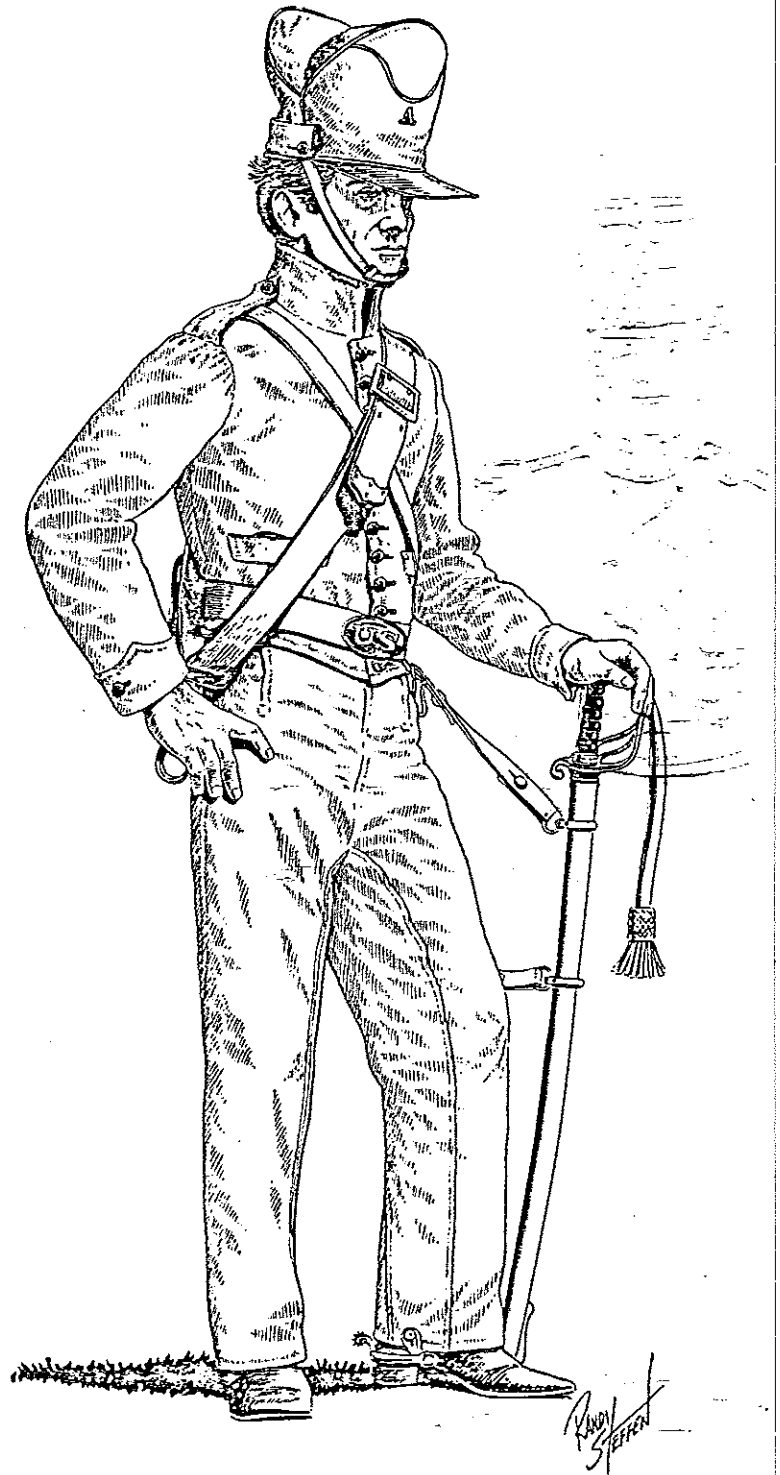


FIGURE 53. Dragoon white summer dress, 1833-51. Jacket and pantaloons for fatigue and field service were made identical to the woolen undress clothing, but from white cotton. This dragoon's forage cap is the leather pattern of 1833, regulation until replaced by the 1839 cloth forage cap.



FIGURE 88. Private, Second Regiment of Dragoons (ca. 1842), in fatigue dress and with the Model 1841 horse equipments packed for service in the field. He is armed with the

Model 1833 Hall single-shot breech-loading percussion carbine, the 1836 Johnson single-shot muzzle-loading percussion pistol, and the 1833 dragoon sabre.



Figure 27.—Dragoon Cap, 1833-1851.

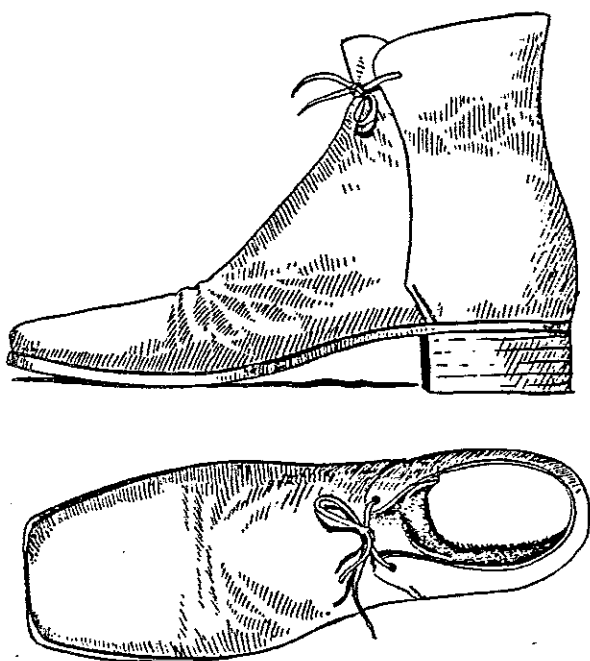
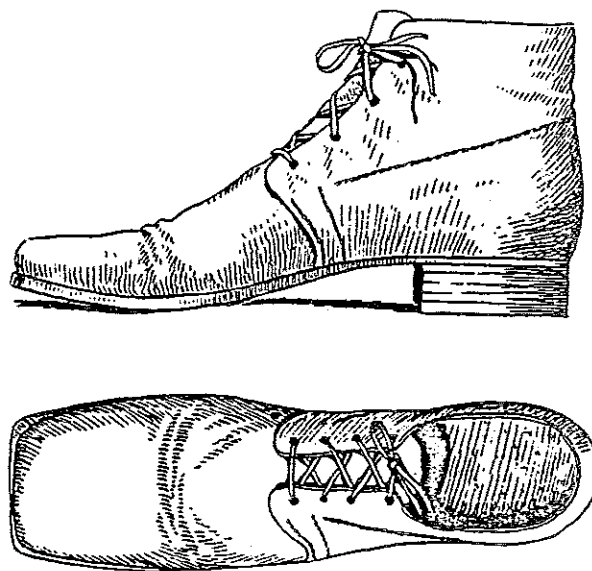


FIGURE 54. Ankle boots, left, and Jefferson boots, or boottees, as they were called at times in the regulations. The ankle boots were issued to dragoons and cavalry, while the



Jefferson boot, actually an ankle-height shoe, was issued to all arms. The mounted arms wore the ankle boot until late in 1859, when boots were issued to some regiments.

20. GENERAL REMARKS.

The hair to be short or what is generally termed cropped; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and in a line thence with the curve of the mouth.

Vests are not described, as they form no part of the military dress. When worn, however, by general or general staff officers, they may be of buff, blue, or white, to suit season and climate, with the small uniform button; for regimental officers, the same, with the exception of the buff.

The forage cap may be worn off duty, with the frock coat and with the shell jacket—in winter, the forage cap, in cold climates will have a temporary band of black fur, two and a half inches wide, attached to the bottom, to unite in front by a tie of black ribbon.

Regimental officers not serving with their regiments, nor doing duty in the line, may wear cocked hats of the same description as those prescribed for general staff officers, except that the loop will be of black silk; the eagle yellow, the tassels to conform to the color of the button.

Cocked hats may be either open or formed so as to shut like the hat which has heretofore been designated chapeau de bras.

All officers are permitted to wear a citizen's blue coat, with the button designating their respective corps or stations, with-

out any other mark on them; such a coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose whatever.

Note.—Non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as musicians, who shall have served faithfully for the term of five years, shall be permitted, as a mark of distinction, to wear a chevron on the sleeves of their coats, above the elbow, points up; and an additional chevron on each arm for every additional five years of faithful service. And those who served in the war, shall have the addition of a red stripe on each side of the chevron.

The above paragraph concerning service chevrons marks the beginning, for the dragoons and later cavalry, at least, of distinctive insignia signifying service in peace and war.

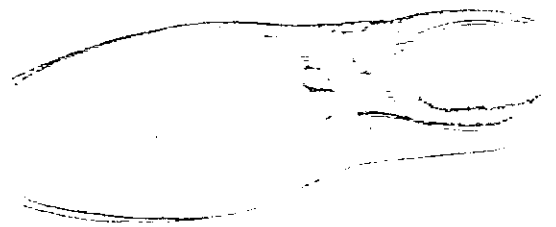
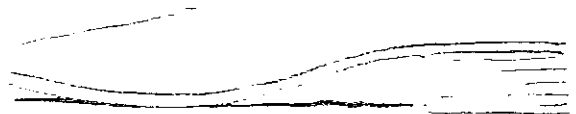
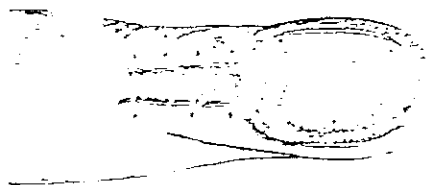
1839 REGULATIONS FOR DRAGOON DRESS

In 1839 a number of changes were instituted that affected the dress of officers only.

The first made more specific the spacing of the stripes on the trousers of the officer's dress trousers:

APPENDIX C

Dragoon guidon and regimental flags, from
Steffen.



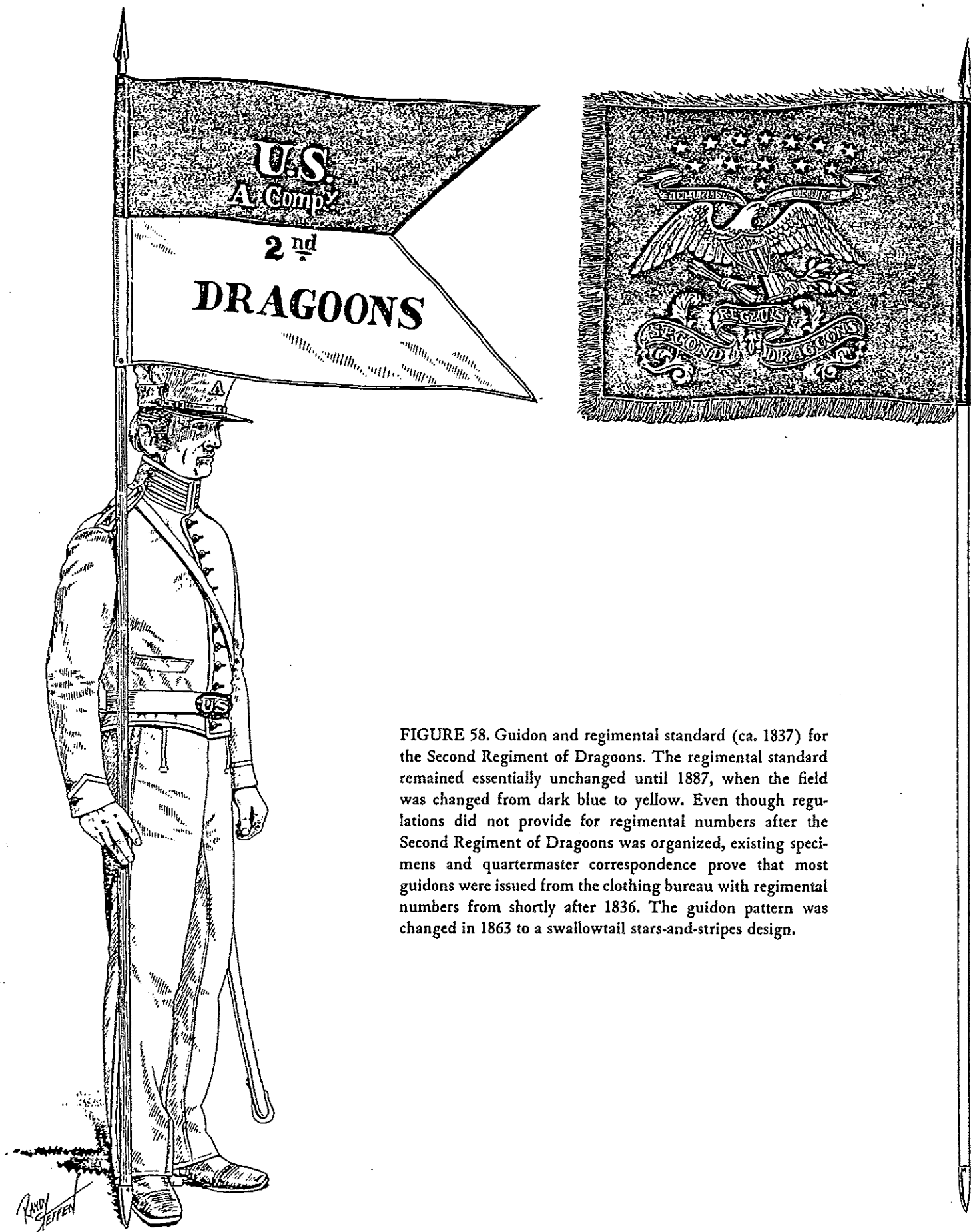


FIGURE 58. Guidon and regimental standard (ca. 1837) for the Second Regiment of Dragoons. The regimental standard remained essentially unchanged until 1887, when the field was changed from dark blue to yellow. Even though regulations did not provide for regimental numbers after the Second Regiment of Dragoons was organized, existing specimens and quartermaster correspondence prove that most guidons were issued from the clothing bureau with regimental numbers from shortly after 1836. The guidon pattern was changed in 1863 to a swallowtail stars-and-stripes design.

APPENDIX D

Components for the rations in 1841.

The country kitchen, 1850.

Making bread, 1850.

Military bucket, reproduced by the Cooper's Trade, Vermont.

Piggin, reproduced by the Cooper's Trade.

Vinegar Vat, reproduced by the Cooper's Trade.

Wash tub, reproduced by the Cooper's Trade.

Well bucket, reproduced by the Cooper's Trade.

To the hundred rations:

Salt, when fresh meat is issued.....	2 qts.
Salt	4 lbs.
Candles.....	1½ lbs.

In March, 1802, Congress again legislated for the Army, making, indeed, rather a backward step, and establishing the ration as follows:

Beef.....	1¼ lbs.; or
Pork	¾ lbs.
Bread or flour	18 oz.
Rum, whisky, or brandy.....	1 gill.

To the hundred rations:

Salt	2 qts.
Vinegar	4 qts.
Soap	4 lbs.
Candles	1½ lbs.

In 1838 the spirit-ration was abolished, and coffee and sugar substituted therefor, Congress providing that the allowance of sugar and coffee "in lieu of the spirit or whisky component part of the Army ration, now directed by regulation, shall be fixed at six pounds of coffee and twelve pounds of sugar to every hundred rations, to be issued weekly, when it can be done with convenience to the public service, and when not so issued to be paid in money."

Under the discretionary power granted to the President by the act of 1818, slight modifications were made in the ration, which, as thus modified, was published to the Army in the Regulations of 1841, in these words:

Par. 1102. The component parts of the ration are as follows:

Pork or bacon	¾ lb.; or
Fresh or salt beef	1¼ lbs.
Bread or flour.....	18 oz.; or
Hard bread	12 oz.; or
Corn-meal	1½ lbs.

And at the rate of, to the hundred rations—

Soap	4 lbs.
Candles	1½ lbs.
Salt	2 qts.
Vinegar.....	4 qts.

Also, to the hundred rations—

Peas or beans.....	8 qts.; or
In lieu thereof—	
Rice	10 lbs.
Coffee	6 lbs.
Sugar.....	12 lbs.

On a campaign, or on board of transports at sea and on the lakes, the ration of bread is one pound.

A daily extra issue of one gill of whisky per man was also authorized to men engaged in constant labor of not less than ten days, or a commutation in money for such whisky, at the option of the man.

In 1857 a new edition of the General Regulations of the Army was published, in which the ration was announced almost the same as in the edition of 1841. The following are the changes

The Country Kitchen

1850



COPYRIGHT 1965 BY AMERICANA REVIEW

725 DONGAN AVE., SCOTIA, N. Y.



OVENS, BREAD, &c.

OVENS—AND HOW TO HEAT THEM.

A FEW suggestions in regard to the construction of an oven may be useful. For a family of medium size, an oven holding ten or twelve plates is large enough. There should be two or three bushels of ashes, with dead coals in them, poured over the top, after the first tier of bricks which forms the arch is laid. Then the usual brick-work should be laid over them. The advantage is this,—when the oven is heated, these ashes and coals are heated also, and, being so thick, retain the heat a long time. Five successive bakings have been done in such an oven with one heating; the bread first—then the puddings—afterward pastry—then cake and gingerbread—and lastly, custards, which, if made with boiled milk and put into the oven hot, and allowed to stand a considerable time, will bake sufficiently with a very slight heat.

The first time an oven is heated, a large fire should be kept burning in it six or eight hours. Unless this is done it will never bake well.

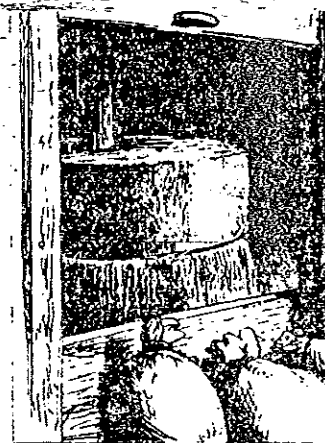
The size and structure of ovens is so different, that no precise rules for heating them can be given. A lady should attend to this herself, until she perfectly understands what is necessary, and can give minute directions to those she employs. It is easy to find out how many sticks of a given size are necessary for baking articles that require a strong heat; and so for those which are baked with less. To bake brown bread, beans, apples, and other things, all at one time, the oven should be heated with hard wood, and if rather large, so as to be two hours in burning out, it is better. To bake thin

cake, and some kinds of
sweets very well.

After the wood is half
of the oven. This is nec-
Do it several times before
to be very full, put in a
set upon it any pan or p-
on the bottom. Be c
open near the oven. L
longer red. They shou
When you take them o-
put near the pans that re-
pudding, or jars of fruit
baked, throw in a little f
is too hot, and should st-
browns without burning
be safe to set in the artic
to put in these things w-
which need a strong h-
minutes.

A coal scuttle of pea
gives an equal and very
it with pine wood, for
longer time to burn out f

It is well to kindle the
all parts of the wood a-
kindled near the mouth-
should not be thrown in.





FOR MAKING DRINKS

METHUEGLIN.

For a half a barrel of methueglin, allow forty-eight or fifty pounds of fresh honey. Boil it an hour in a third of a barrel of spring water. Skim it well. It should be so strong with honey that when cold an egg will not sink in it. Add a small dessert spoonful of ginger, and as much of powdered clove and mace; also a spoonful of yeast. Leave the bung of the cask loose till the fermentation has ceased; then stop it close. At the end of six months, draw off and bottle it. It improves until three or four years old, and has a fine color. It is a very healthful cordial.

MAPLE BEER.

To four gallons of boiling water, add one quart of maple molasses, and a small table spoonful of essence of spruce. When it is about milk warm, add a pint of yeast; and when fermented, bottle it. In three days it is fit for use.

SARSAPARILLA MEAD.

Three pounds of sugar, three ounces of tartaric acid, one ounce of cream tartar, one of flour, one of essence of sarsaparilla, and three quarts of water. Strain and bottle it, then let it stand ten days before using it.



Telephone: 802-866-5691

*For promotional
file*

The Cooper's Trade

P.O. Box 250

Newbury Village.

Newbury, Vermont 05051

February 14, 1978

Mr. John Demer
National Park Service
Division of Reference Services
Harpers Ferry Center
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425

Dear Mr. Demer:

In response to your phone call of today, I am enclosing our catalog and invoice for \$2.50. We will be happy to credit this amount to your first purchase.

As I am sure you know, cooperage varies in size and composition depending upon its intended use and the nature of its future contents. Each state had its own laws governing the size and composition of casks used in trade. For museums and restorations our catalog is designed as a guide to the work we are capable of doing and we do not assume that the materials and dimensions listed in the catalog are necessarily authentic to all time periods and locations. Our catalog pieces are native to Williamsburg in the late 18th century. We would welcome the opportunity to work with your staff on any matter regarding authenticity. We are still in the process of researching documentation for other times and places and we would greatly appreciate any help you can give us in this area.

At the present time the largest cask we have on stock is the breaker. Larger casks are special orders. Please advise as to what casks you are interested in and we can advise you regarding the dimensions and cost.

We are considering setting aside some time this summer in order to offer workshops and demonstrations for staff and visitors to one or two restorations. If you are interested in this sort of program, please let us know.

Drawings of the cheese mold, pitcher, and mugs are still with our artist. I will forward them as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

THE COOPER'S TRADE

John P.C. Moon

JPCM/lkr
enclosure

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>WHITE OAK</u>	<u>PINE</u>
BPEAKER	\$155.00	
BUTTER CHURN	\$ 53.00	\$40.00
CANTEEN	\$ 35.00	\$35.00
CHEESE MOLD	\$ 55.00	\$45.00
CHEST	\$105.00	\$90.00
IDER VAT	\$ 40.00	\$37.00
DRIP BUCKET / with Lid	\$ 28.50 / \$30.00	\$25.00 / \$27.50
FLOWER POT w/MAHOGANY INLAY	\$ 39.00	\$35.00
POWDER KEG	\$128.00	
MILITARY BUCKET	\$ 28.50	\$25.00
OVAL TUB / OYSTER BAR	\$ 50.00	\$45.00
PICGIN	\$ 22.00	\$20.00
PINT OR QUART MUGS	\$ 32.50	\$25.00
PITCHER	\$ 45.00	\$40.00
SEVEN INCH SPLAY / with Lid	\$ 22.00 / \$25.00	\$20.00 / \$22.50
VINEGAR VAT	\$ 42.00	\$37.00
WASH TUB	\$ 85.00	\$70.00
WFL BUCKFT	\$ 28.50	\$25.00

Button Hole Hoops - add \$3.00 per hoop
 Solid Brass Hoops - add \$7.00 per hoop
 Solid Copper Hoops - add \$7.00 per hoop
 Brass or wooden spigots - \$3.50 each
 Additional hoops (other than those shown in drawings) - \$3.00 each

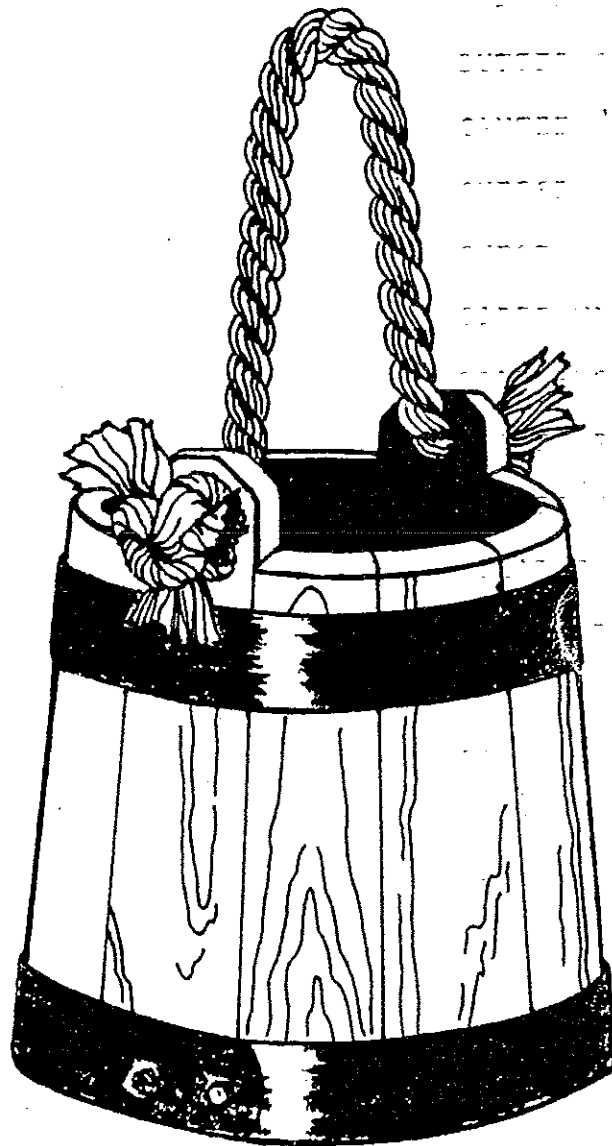
Other woods may be available as a special order

Handling - add \$1.00 per item for orders under \$500.00

Discounts - 2% 10 days, net cash 30

F. O. B. NEWBURY, VERMONT

MILITARY BUCKET



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

Hoops: Steel

Handle: $\frac{1}{2}$ " Manila Rope

Measurements

Staves: 11 inches

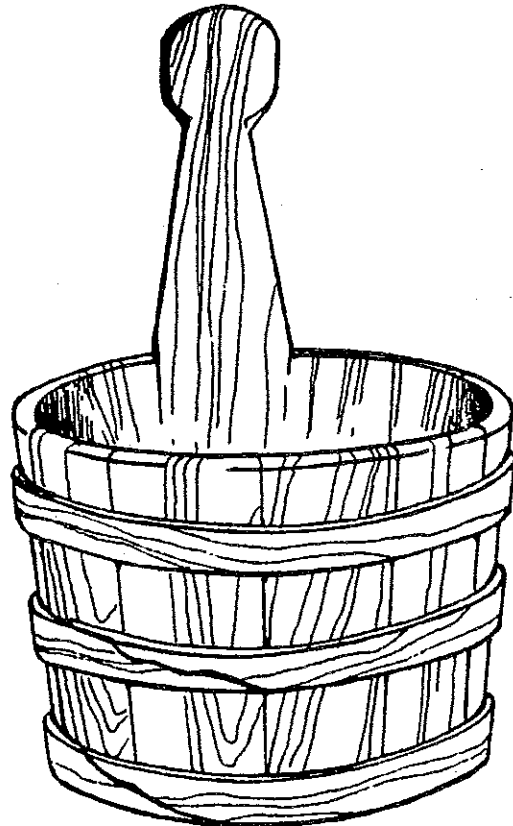
Bails: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches

Raising End: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches \varnothing

Wide End: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches \varnothing

Capacity: 2 U.S. Gallons

PIGGIN



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

Hoops: Black Ash or
*White Oak

Measurements

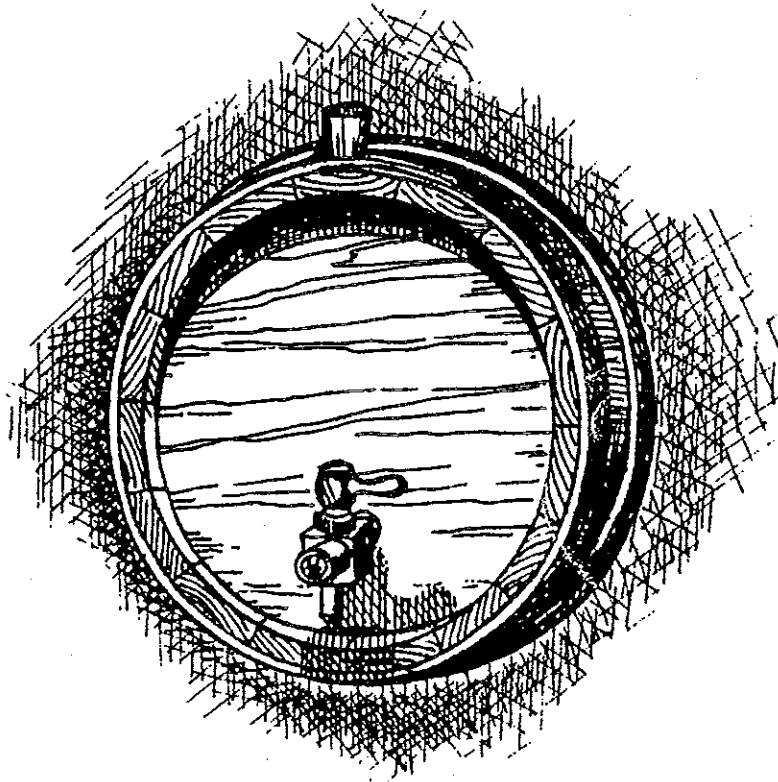
Staves: 6 inches

Bail Stave: 11 1/2 inches

Raising End: 7 1/4 inches Ø

Wide End: 8 1/2 inches Ø

VINEGAR VAT



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

Hoops: Black Ash or
*White Oak

Head: Same as staves

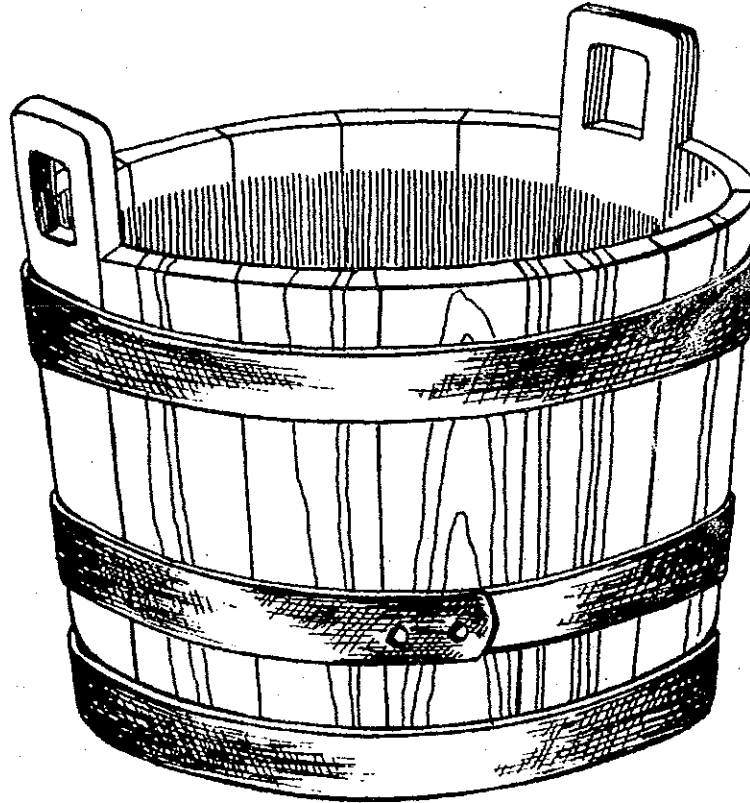
Measurements

Staves: 4 inches

Raising End: 9 3/4 inches Ø

Wide End: 10 1/2 inches Ø

WASH TUB



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

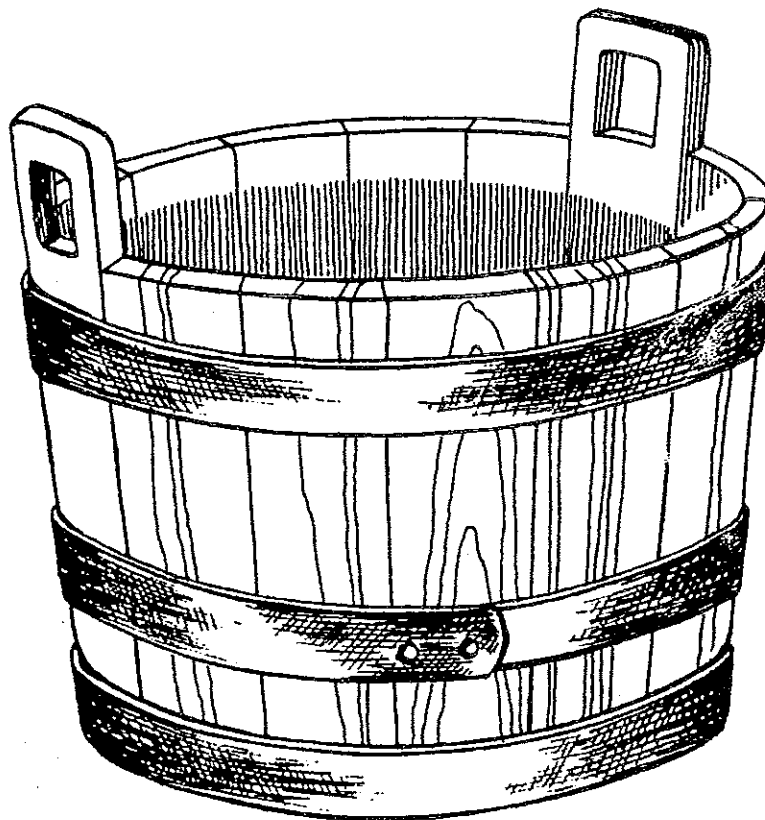
Hoops: Black Ash or
*White Oak or
Steel

Measurements

Staves: 14 inches
Bail Staves: 17 inches

Raising End: 18 inches Ø
Wide End: 19½ inches Ø

WASH TUB



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

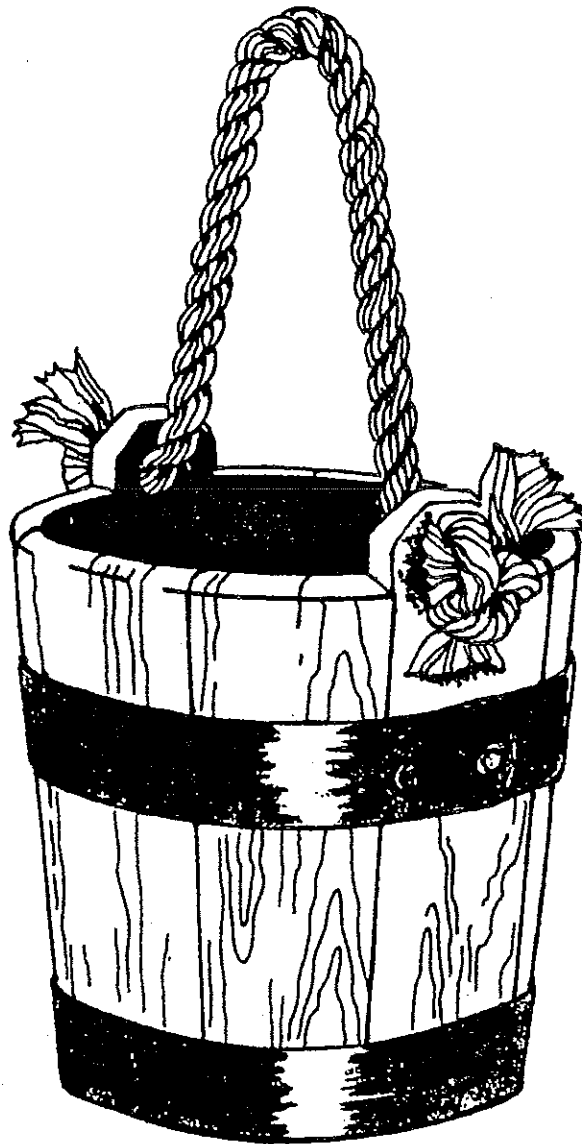
Hoops: Black Ash or
*White Oak or
Steel

Measurements

Staves: 14 inches
Bail Staves: 17 inches

Raising End: 18 inches Ø
Wide End: 19½ inches Ø

WELL BUCKET



Materials

Staves: White Pine or
White Oak

Hoops: Steel

Handle: 1/2" Manila Rope

Measurements

Staves: 11 inches

Bails: 12 1/2 inches

Raising End: 9 1/2 inches

Wide End: 10 1/2 inches

Capacity: 2 U.S. Gallons

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Handwritten scribbles or marks on the right margin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous, Recollections of the United States Army. A Series of Thrilling Tales and Sketches, by an American Soldier written during a period in "the service," since 1830. Boston: James Munroe and Company, 1845.

Blackwood, Emma Jerome, To Mexico with Scott, Letters of Captain E. Kirby Smith to his Wife. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1917.

Carleton, Lieutenant J. Henry, The Prairie Logbooks, 1844-1845. Chicago: The Caxton Club, 1943.

Cooke, Phillip St. George, Scenes and Adventures in the Army; or, Romance of Military Life. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1859.

Coolidge, Richard H., Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States, compiled from the Records of the Surgeon General's Office; embracing a Period of Sixteen Years, From January, 1839, to January, 1855. Washington: A. O. P. Nicholson, 1856.

_____, Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States...Embracing a period of Five Years, from January, 1855, to January, 1860. Washington: George W. Bowman, 1860.

Crary, Catherine S. (Ed.), Dear Belle, Letters from a Cadet & Officer to his Sweetheart, 1858-1865. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 1965.

Donald, David Herbert (Ed.), Gone for a Soldier, the Civil War Memoirs of Private Alfred Bellard. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975.

Glisan, Rodney, Journal of Army Life. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft and Company, 1874.

Hayward, Arthur H., Colonial Lighting. New York: Dover Publications, 1962.

Heitman, Francis B., Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903.

Howell, Edgar M. and Kloster, Donald E., United States Army Headgear to 1854, I. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969.

Hume, Ivor Noel, A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America.
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1970.

Jamieson, Milton, Journal and Notes of A Campaign in Mexico:
containing a History of Company C, of the Second Regiment of
Ohio Volunteers. Cincinnati: Ben Franklin Printing House,
1849.

Kauffman, Henry J., Early American Ironware, Cast and Wrought.
New York: Weathervane Books, 1966.

Leech, Margaret, Reveille in Washington 1860-1865. New York:
Harper & Brothers, 1941.

Lord, Francis A., Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia. New
York: Castle Books, 1963.

Lowe, Percival G., Five Years a Dragoon ('49 to '54). Norman:
University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.

Meyers, Augustus, Ten Years in the Ranks U. S. Army. New York:
The Stirling Press, 1914.

Norwak, Mary, Kitchen Antiques. New York: Praeger Publishers,
1975.

Ogden, H. A. and Nelson, Henry Loomis, Uniforms of the United
States Army. New York: M. P. Press, Inc., 1959.

Ormsbee, Thomas H., Field Guide to Early American Furniture.
New-York: Bonanza Books, 1951.

Prucha, Francis Paul (Ed.), Army Life on the Western Frontier:
Selections from the Official Reports Made Between 1826 and 1845
by Colonel George Croghan. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press,
1959.

Rickey, Don, Jr., Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay. Norman:
University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.

Risch, Erna, Quartermaster Support of the Army - A History of
the Corps 1775-1939. Washington: G. P. O., 1962.

Rodenbough, Theo. F. and Haskin, William L. (Eds.), The Army
of the United States. New York: Maynard, Merrill, & Co.,
1896.

Steele, James W., Frontier Army Sketches. Chicago: Jansen,
McClurg & Company, 1883.

Steffen, Randy, The Horse Soldier 1776-1943, I. Norman:

University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Stern, Philip Van Doren, Soldier Life in the Union and Confederate Armies. Connecticut: Fawcett Publishers, Inc., 1964.

Time-Life Books (Eds.), The Soldiers. New York: Time-Life Books, 1973.

Utley, Robert M., Frontiersmen in Blue - The United States Army and the Indian 1848-1865. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967.

Government Reports

Circular No. 4. A Report on the Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts. Washington: G. P. O., 1870.

Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts. Washington: G. P. O., 1875.

General Regulations for the Army, 1825. Washington: 1826.

General Regulations for the Army, 1847. Washington: J. and G. S. Gideon, 1847.

Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, R. G. 92, originals in National Archives.

Records of the Headquarters of the Army, R. G. 108, originals in National Archives.

Records of the General Accounting Office, Third Auditor's Reports, R. G. 217, originals in National Archives.

Magazine Articles, Reports, Etc.

Alberts, Edwin C., "Interpretive Planning Report for Fort Scott Historic Area, Kansas" (February 10, 1977).

Beisch, Michael John, "The Historic Presidio of Monterey," The Retired Officer Magazine (April, 1978).

Johnson, Sally A., "The Sixth's Elysian Fields: Fort Atkinson on the Council Bluffs," Nebraska History (March, 1959).

_____ "Military Life at Fort Atkinson, 1819-1827,"